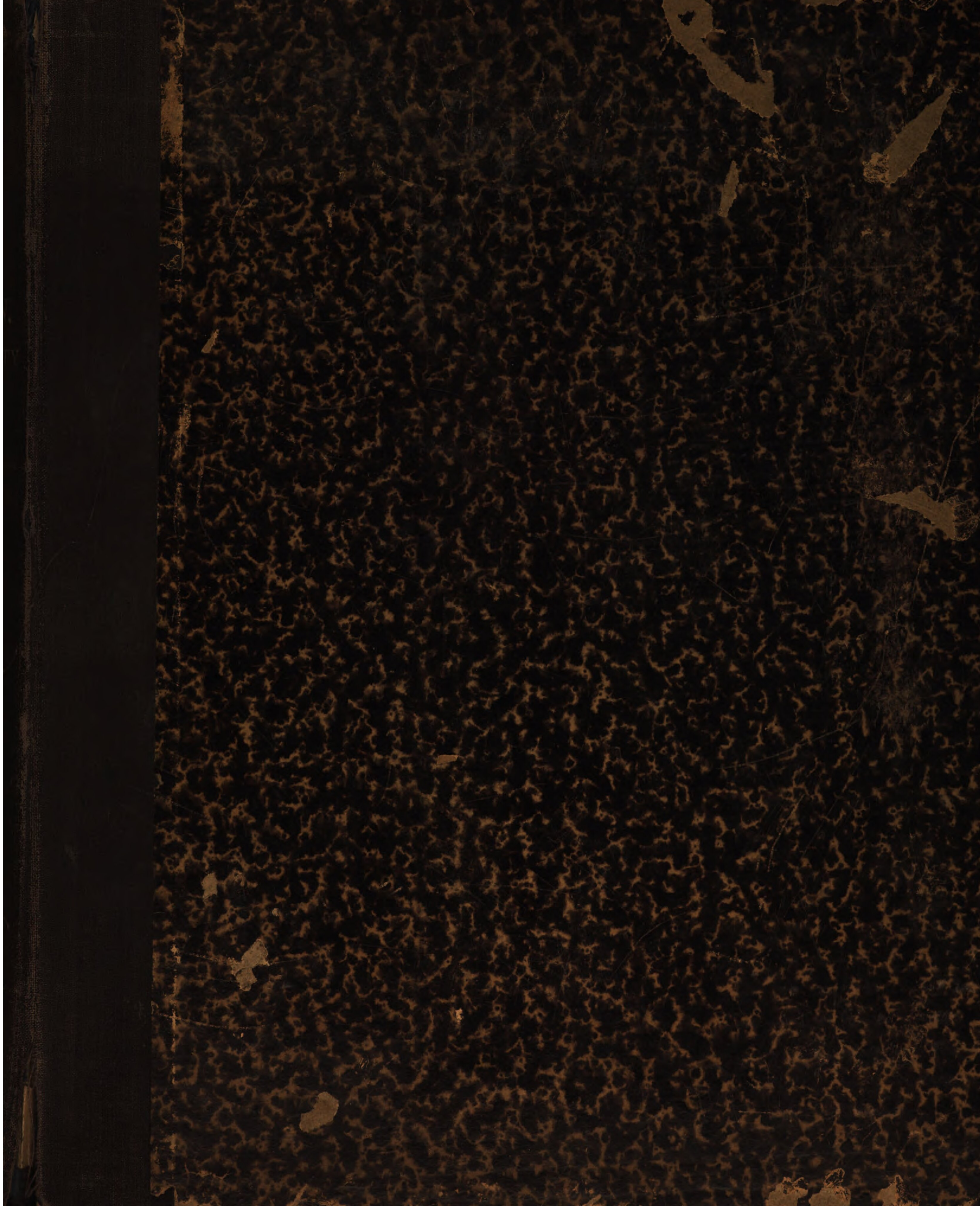




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A HISTORY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

&c. &c. &c.

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VOL. II.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
OF THE
A HISTORY
OF THE

1850

VOL. II.



W. Turner del.

VIEW OF OXFORD.
from the Gallery in the Observatory.

London Pub. d. July 1st 1814 at 10 Strand for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

A
HISTORY
OF
The University of Oxford,
ITS
COLLEGES,
HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR R. ACKERMANN, 101, STRAND,

BY L. HARRISON AND J. C. LEIGH, 373, STRAND.

M.DCCC.XIV.

HISTORY

The University of Oxford

COLLEGES

HALES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS





A. Pugin del.

BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE
& Radcliffe Library.

J. Bluck sculp.

London. Pub^d Feb^y 1-1814, at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

HISTORY

OF

The University of Oxford,

&c. &c.

BRASEN NOSE COLLEGE.

THIS College was founded by WILLIAM SMYTH, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir RICHARD SUTTON, Knight. The actual date of the foundation is a matter of doubt with the learned author of *The Lives of the Founders*; and he expresses his uncertainty in the following manner :—" There is an inscription in the south-west corner
" of the quadrangle which I used to regard as recording, in its circumstantial
" date, the day and the year when the venerable Founders in person laid the first
" stone of the future edifice; but, upon consulting many intelligent persons, it
" appears, by their different construction of the matter, that the true intent of
" it is extremely doubtful. The words are, *Anno Christi 1509, et Regis Henrici VIII.*
" *primo Nomine divino Lincoln. Præsul quoque Sutton, Hanc posuere petram regis ad im-*
" *perium primo die Junii.* The inscription itself," he adds, " I exhibit for the first
" time accurately, leaving it to the reader to determine, whether in this, which we
" may safely pronounce the first summer of building, the walls might have been
" raised seven feet from the ground on the 1st of June, so that the date belongs
" to the individual stone that bears it; or whether it is a duplicate of the founda-

“tion-stone*.” There is no authority by which the precise time can be ascertained, when the Bishop, with whom this noble design originated, first communicated his thoughts on the subject to Sir Richard Sutton, and concerted the plan with him for consummating the work. Nothing more appears to be known, than that the site of the building was chosen as early as January, 1507-8†.

On the 20th of the following October, Mr. Sutton obtained of University College a lease of Brasen Nose Hall and Little University Hall, with their gardens and appurtenances, for the term of ninety-two years, at the annual rent of three pounds. Among other covenants, it was stipulated on behalf of the College, to release to Mr. Sutton all their right in the premises for ever, as soon as he should convey to them lands of the same clear yearly value. No eligible estate, however, was procured to exchange for these premises, till the termination of the first lease, when land near Oxford was bequeathed for that purpose by Mr. William Leech, who appears to have been a Fellow of the College. The premises thus conveyed, are described as abutting upon School-street on the east, upon a hall and garden called Salisbury on the south, and to the north upon streets that go from School-street to Lincoln College. This, therefore, was precisely the site of the present college.

The next grant was obtained from Oriel College. That society, in consideration of an annual rent of 13s. 4d. released to Mr. Sutton and others their messuages, called Salisbury and St. Mary Entry, with the gardens and appurtenances, for ever. No part of the present college, unless it may be the kitchen, stands

* Churton's *Lives of the Founders of Brasen Nose College*.

† Edmund Croston, Principal of Brasen Nose Hall, who died January 27, 1507-8, bequeathed the sum of 6l. 13s. 4d. towards the building of Brasen Nose, in Oxford, if such works as the Bishop of Lyncoln and Master Sotton intended there, went on during their lives, or within twelve years after.—Page 242, *ut supra*.

upon these premises. Salisbury Hall was taken down, and the ground converted into a garden, which is occupied by the present library and inner court. To these two original purchases, five other halls, which stood in the immediate vicinity, were afterwards added :—Little Edmund Hall, Haberdashers' Hall, Black Hall, Staple Hall, and Glass Hall.

Brasen Nose Hall may be traced as far back as the time of Henry III.*; and early in the succeeding reign, 6th Edward I. 1278, it was known by that name, which was indubitably owing to the circumstance of its having a Nose of brass affixed to the gate†. Little University Hall, annexed to Brasen Nose on the north, was of a much more ancient date, if, as some have supposed, it was the second of the three halls founded by Alfred‡. It is uncertain, however, whether it was in honour of this illustrious prince, or to compliment the reigning sovereign, Henry VIII. that the structure here erected by Bishop Smyth, was called, in its chartered title, THE KING'S HALL AND COLLEGE OF BRASEN NOSE. A bust of Alfred, which is considered as one of the best representations of that monarch, and another, supposed of John Erigena, the first reader in this hall, which are said to have been discovered in digging the foundation, are to be seen over the hall-door. The whole of these halls, forming the spot which the venerable Founders

* Wood's *Annals*, vol. II. p. 734, 735.

† Other halls derived their names from similar causes, &c.—CHURTON's *Lives*, &c. p. 277. There is in Stamford, Lincolnshire, a building in St. Paul's parish, near to one of the tower gates, called Brazen-nose to this day, and has a great gate and a wicket, upon which wicket is a face or head of old cast brass, with a ring through the nose thereof. It had also a fair refectory therein; and is at this time written, in leases and deeds, Brazen Nose.—WOOD's *Annals*, vol. I. p. 432. An elegant drawing of this brasen nose at Stamford, the gift of Thomas, late Lord Dacre, is preserved in the lodgings of the Principal of Brasen Nose.

‡ Wood's *Annals*, vol. I. p. 34, 36; II. p. 756, &c. It was at the north-east corner of the present college.

chose for their college, had, from the remotest days of the University, been seminaries of education, and gave a classical character to the ground whereon the building was erected, which has so eminently improved it. Though the exact mode in which the structure advanced, cannot now be ascertained, it seems to have proceeded with little or no interruption to the business of education; as it appears, that the society was coeval with the foundation of the college in 1509, and that Mr. John Fornby was Principal of Brasen Nose Hall at that period. On the 24th of August, 1510, he resigned, and Matthew Smyth was admitted Principal in the common form. The hall, therefore, continued to exist in some mode or other, indeed, it is mentioned as such, so late as 1512; and as the new building commenced in the south-west corner, and Brasen Nose Hall stood where the present tower is, it is not improbable, that the old building was suffered to remain for the accommodation of students, till the new apartments were ready for their reception.

The Charter of Foundation granted to William Bishop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton, Esquire, under the King's own hand, with authority of Parliament, is dated January 15, 1511-12, being the third year of Henry VIII.; though it is not supposed, that the college rose into a permanent corporation till the feast of St. Hugh, November 17, in the same year, or, perhaps, a little earlier. The original Fellows were, John Haster, John Fornby, Roland Messenger, and John Legh; who were Clergymen as early, at least, as 1508, and appear in various transactions relative to the foundation of the college*. According to the charter,

* Besides these four, the following persons were also nominated by the Founders, or were on the foundation shortly afterwards:—Richard Shirwood, M. A. was junior Bursar in 1518; Richard Gunston, M. A. appears to have been Fellow 1520; Simon Starkey, often employed in purchases by the college, and probably Bursar, 1521; Richard Ridge, junior Bursar, 1527; Hugh Charnock, B. A. Bursar about 1516, and was still Fellow in 1535; Ralph Bostock, B. A. 1514, was Bursar 18th

the society was to consist of a Principal and sixty Scholars, to be instructed in Sophistry, Logic, and Philosophy, and afterwards in Divinity; they might also possess lands to the yearly value of three hundred pounds, beyond all burthens and repairs: but the circumstances of the college referred the final nomination of the Fellows and other collegiate arrangements, as well as solemnities, to a future period. The Bishop does not appear to have been more than three or four times in Oxford while the college was building. He was entertained by Magdalen College in 1509, at the time, perhaps, when he laid the foundation of his college. In the ensuing year he appears to have been at Oriel College in his visitatorial capacity; and he was again at Oxford in April, 1511: but he seems to have entrusted the care and superintendence of erecting the college to Sir Richard Sutton, whose experience and larger portion of leisure enabled him to give a more appropriate attention to the progress of the undertaking.

The estates with which Bishop Smyth endowed his college, were, Basset's fee, in and near Oxford, having probably belonged to the Bassets, Barons of Headington, a family renowned in the annals of piety; and the entire property of the suppressed priory of Cold Norton, with its manors and estates in Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire. It was sold to the Bishop by the convent of St. Stephen's Westminster, for eleven hundred and fifty marks.

The estates which Sir Richard Sutton himself gave to Brasen Nose College were as follows:—Burgh, or Borowe, or Erdeborowe, in the parish of Somerby, in the county of Leicester, and other landed property in the same parish and neighbourhood;—a messuage in the parish of St. Mary in the Strand, London, which was sold by the college, in 1673, to Sir Christopher Wren and others,

or 19th Henry VIII. or both; and died 22d Henry VIII. or before. Other names occur of persons who were Fellows of the College within a few years after the foundation; but it is doubtful whether the number actually appointed by the Founders exceeded four, or six at most.

commissioners for enlarging the streets after the fire of London, for the sum of one thousand seven hundred pounds, with which an estate was purchased at Burwardescot, or Burscot, in the county of Oxford, that has been recently exchanged, by act of Parliament, with Edward Loveden, Esquire, for other lands at Stanford, in the vale of White Horse:—the manor of Cropredy, in the county of Oxford, with certain lands there*; and an estate in North Ockington, or Wokyndon, otherwise called Wokyndone septem Fontium, in the county of Essex. All these estates, nearly in value to those given by Bishop Smyth, Sir Richard Sutton granted to the College of Brasen Nose by lease, July 18, 1519; and, on the 29th of November following, by a conveyance, under his own hand and seal, he released them to the society for ever. On the same day that these estates were demised by lease to the college, an agreement was entered into between Sutton and the college, that an anniversary should be kept for these munificent Founders on the days of their respective decease, for ever. It was likewise stipulated, that the college should pay annually to three Priests, five marks each, who should officiate as Chaplains to the college, and were to be nominated by Sutton and his heirs of the manor of Sutton; and, if not previously on the foundation, should, on a vacancy, if eligible, be admitted Fellows. This agreement respecting the Chaplains continued till the middle of the last century; but in consequence of the diminution of the value of money, the stipend became inadequate to the maintenance of a single Chaplain, and divine service has since been performed by the Fellows, each in their turn. But the care of Sir Richard Sutton for the college had not yet terminated; for in July, 1522, he put it in possession of an estate in Garsington and Cowley, in the county of Oxford. He afterwards added

* By a purchase made in 1789, this college is in possession of another manor of the same name, that is, the manor, or reputed manor, of Cropredy, bought of the late Sir William Botheby, or his heirs.

a present of five pounds for building a wall, which appears in the Audit roll for the year 1524.

Bishop Smyth composed a body of statutes for the regulation of the college, which he mentions in his will, dated December 26, 1513, as having been at that time long promulgated; but they are not at present known to exist. He gave full power to his executors to retrench what was superfluous or inconvenient, to supply defects, to expound difficulties, and, indeed, to frame new statutes. Accordingly a code was signed by four of them, being a majority of the whole, which is still preserved. These, however, were revised under the directing care of Sir Richard Sutton; many important alterations were made, several new statutes added, and the whole reduced to a more systematic order, and finally ratified by the seal of the surviving Founder, February 1, 1521-2, 13th Henry VIII. By some unaccountable accident, however, it has happened, that this final authentic volume, as well as Bishop Smyth's first draught, is lost; and there remains only one ancient copy of it, with some later transcripts. By these statutes, which are, in many parts, copied from those of Magdalen College, as the latter were borrowed from those of Wykeham, the College is entitled, "THE KING'S HAULE AND COLLEDGE OF "BRASEN NOSE IN OXFORD;" and is ordained to consist of a Principal and twelve Fellows, all of them born within the diocese of Coventry and Litchfield, with preference to the natives of the parish of Prescott, in Lancashire, and of Presbury, in Cheshire. There were also to be additional Fellows, Masters of Arts or Bachelors, natives of the diocese of Sarum or Hereford, agreeably to the intent of a composition between Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury, and the College, for that purpose: but this benefaction, whatever may have been the reason, does not appear to have taken effect. Such was the foundation of Brasen Nose College:—of its munificent Founders some account will now be given.

William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, was the fourth son of Robert Smyth, of Peelhouse in Widdows or Widnes, in the parish of Prescott, in the county of Lancaster. His grandfather was Henry Smyth, Esquire, of the adjoining township of Cuerdley, where the ancient genealogies, varying in many other respects, uniformly place the family both before and after the birth of William, the subject of this page. Of his father no particular information is given; nor is the exact time of his birth known. Wood says, "He was trained up in grammar learning in his own country;" but in what seminary, or under whose care, would now be a fruitless enquiry. It is conjectured, with great probability, that he was, at an early period, received into the household of Thomas, the first Earl of Derby, where he enjoyed the instruction which, in those days, the mansions of the nobility provided for young men of promising talents. The Countess of Richmond, second wife of the Earl of Derby, retained Maurice Westbury, an Oxford man, for the express purpose of instructing "certayn yonge gentlemen" "at her findying." That lady was an early patron of Smyth; and it is probable he was first known to her as a promising élève of the Stanley family. There is the same obscurity concerning the time when he removed to Oxford. Wood says, that he settled in Oriel or Lincoln College, or successively in both. This account, however, rests upon very dubious conjecture; but if he actually studied in either of these colleges, it probably was in Lincoln, where the Oxford historian finds William Smyth a Commoner in 1478. How long he resided in the University, and to what degrees he was admitted, baffles enquiry, there being no regular register of these matters prior to the beginning of the sixteenth century. Wood mentions, that he, with divers other Scholars of Oxford, in consequence of a pestilence raging there at that time, receded to Cambridge, where he became a Fellow, and afterwards Master, of Pembroke Hall: but this report is totally

destitute of foundation; the mistake having originated in his being confounded with a contemporary, who had both his names, and was actually Fellow of Pembroke Hall. It is, therefore, to be reasonably concluded, that Oxford was the only University in which he studied; at the same time, it appears, that, to the scanty knowledge of a scholar in the latter part of the fifteenth century, he added the more liberal study of the Roman authors of the purest age, as his Latinity, though not faultless, possesses a degree of accuracy, fulness, and strength, which was not then common, and could only be acquired by careful inspection of the best models*. The Lord Stanley, afterwards created Earl of Derby by Henry VII. as a mark of regard from that monarch, for the services which he had rendered him in his attainment of the crown, was Smyth's earliest patron, and now possessed the power to advance his interests and forward his promotion: nor did he delay to employ it, as the King, by patent, dated September 20, 1485, being the first year of his reign, granted to William Smyth the office of the Clerk of the Hanaper for life, with an annual stipend of 40*l.* and an additional allowance of eighteen-pence a day, whenever he or his deputy should be employed in the business of his post, to attend upon the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal. It is remarkable, that this salary is more than double the sum assigned to the office by a subsequent patent in this reign, and more ample than was allotted to it a full century afterwards, when the value of money bore a much less proportion to the nominal amount. Hence it may be presumed, that Smyth's character and quali-

* The Greek language was at this time scarcely understood by any one in the kingdom; and, about twenty years afterwards, when Grocyn, Linacre, and others, who had studied in Italy, attempted to introduce it, the knowledge of it was proscribed; and *Græculus iste* was synonymous with a heretic. In short, Grammar, Scholastic Logic, and Theology, a superficial acquaintance with some of the later Classics, and a portion of Civil and Canon Law, was the learning of the fifteenth century.

fications were the inducement to this act of favour towards him. While he was in possession of this office, on a very particular occasion relative to the jurisdiction of the University, when the King had intimated, that its franchises not having been confirmed by him, were dependant on his pleasure, a letter was addressed to Smyth by the University; in which they tell him, that, after much deliberation on the critical situation of their affairs, they had come to a resolution to apply to their friends, and to him in particular, as one of whom they had ever entertained the greatest hopes; who, having always been steadily devoted to their interest, might now by his authority essentially serve them. While he continued to be Clerk of the Hanaper, Henry Norbridge and Thomas Kyngestone, of Guildford, Surrey, wished to found a chantry in the parish church of the Holy Trinity, in that town; for which purpose, it was necessary to procure a licence from the crown: in consideration, therefore, of forty marks paid into the Hanaper, a writ of Privy Seal was granted, in which the name of Mr. William Smyth, Clerk, is associated with the Founders, Elizabeth, consort of Henry VII.; Margaret Countess of Richmond, his mother; Thomas Bouchier and Reginald Bray, Knights; whose names were added to give more ample honour and effect to the pious foundation. The time cannot now be ascertained, but it is probable, that not long after his appointment in the Hanaper Office, he was advanced to the deanery of St. Stephen's Westminster; which, as it stood within the precincts of the palace, was in the gift of the crown, and usually bestowed on a favourite Chaplain, whom the King might wish to have near his royal presence. While he enjoyed this preferment, he resided in Canon-row, and was honoured by his Majesty with a seat in the Privy Council. He seems also to have been employed as a confidential agent of the Countess of Richmond; and, as a mark of her regard, she presented him to the valuable rectory of Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, to which he was instituted June 14, 1492. She also appointed him one of her

feoffees of those estates which she had settled to answer the munificent objects of her last will. The notion that he was Archdeacon of Surrey, and enjoyed the prepositure of Wells, has not the least claim to authenticity.—The see of Litchfield and Coventry having become vacant by the death of John Hales, December 30, 1490, the King, on the 30th of March following, committed the custody of the temporalities to Smyth, by the style of “Our beloved and faithful counsellor, “Dean of our free chapel within our palace at Westminster.” It appears, however, that the see was vacant full two years before he was invested with all the episcopal powers; a delay which was probably occasioned by the dilatory proceedings of the court of Rome. His next advancement was that of President of the Prince’s Council within the marches of Wales; which being of a civil character, and totally unconnected with his episcopal offices, proves the high opinion which the King entertained of his wisdom, in thus selecting him to such an important office. One of the first objects of Henry VII. on his obtaining the crown, was, to secure the peace and promote the welfare of the principality of Wales. Various grants and commissions were accordingly issued in the first year of his reign; and, about the year 1492, Arthur Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester was included in a commission of the peace for the county of Warwick, with Archbishop Morton, Smyth, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and others. On March 20, 1492-3, he was also constituted his Majesty’s justice in the counties of Salop, Hereford, and Gloucester, and the marches of Wales adjoining, to enquire of all liberties, privileges, and franchises possessed or claimed by any persons, which were to be seized into the King’s hands, &c. The same commission also gave him power to substitute proper persons under him for the more effectual execution of the delegated trust. By virtue of this charter, a council, it is presumed, was appointed for the Prince, in which Bishop Smyth presided. In the 17th of Henry VII. the powers of the former commission were remodelled

and renewed, of which the Bishop, now translated to the see of Lincoln, was reappointed Lord President*.

Prince Arthur's court was held at Ludlow, and graced at this time with a train of learned men, such as Linacre, Bernard Andree, &c. from both the Universities. But this high and important office, though it separated Bishop Smyth for a time from his episcopal seat, did not render him inattentive to the cares of it. To supply his absence on this occasion, he deputed vicars general to give institution to benefices, and appointed a suffragan to perform every necessary episcopal duty. In the general attention which he never failed to manifest to the various circumstances of his see, his pious and benevolent mind was attracted to the ruinous state of St. John's Hospital in the city of Litchfield, from the negligence of the friars who occupied it: he accordingly determined to rebuild and re-endow it on another and improved plan. This design was accomplished before the third year of his consecration, 1495, was expired; and, at the same time, he formed and digested a new code of statutes for the regulation of the society. The school attached to this foundation, has since been joined to the adjacent seminary of Edward VI.; and can boast among its Scholars, the Bishops Smalridge and Newton, Lord Chief Justice Willes and Lord Chief Baron Parker, Addison and Dr. Johnson.

Bishop Smyth had possessed the see of Litchfield but little more than two years, when the royal favour advanced him to that of Lincoln. The bull of his translation bears date November 6, 1495†. In 1500 he made a solemn visitation of

* He retained this office to his death. The same kind of court was renewed under succeeding monarchs, until the time of King William, when it was finally dissolved.

† The see of Lincoln, which is still the largest in extent of jurisdiction, reaching from the Thames to the Humber, was in many respects, when Bishop Smyth was translated to it, one of the most splendid in the kingdom. In the magnificent minster there were stalls for seventy dignitaries, a number surpassing that of any other cathedral in England. Of all these dignities, the deanery

his cathedral, when he formed, with a pastoral care and attention, such regulations as were calculated to improve the general order and maintain an effectual discipline in his diocese. "But perfection," as his learned biographer observes, "is not the attribute of man; and we learn with less surprise than regret, that Smyth did not escape the common fault of condemning heretics to the prison or the stake."—"For this," says Mr. Chalmers, and every genuine Protestant must join in the sentiment, "no apology can be offered; the wonder is, that we are still solicited to a fellow feeling with a religion which could warp the minds of such men as Smyth. It would have done enough to incur our aversion, had it done no more than stain the memory of those benefactors, to whose liberality the learning of the present age is so deeply indebted." In the same year, the Bishop was requested by the University to accept the office of Chancellor, which had become vacant by the death of Archbishop Morton. In their letter, announcing his election, dated November 5, they "entreat him to accept of the office, the highest honour they had to bestow, which they conferred not only as a mark of gratitude for daily favours received at his hands, but from regard to those talents which so eminently fitted him for the trust, his extraordinary prudence, and many other virtues." Nor was this the only testimony which they bore to his eminent character; for, on his acceptance of the office, they "declared themselves convinced, that they were born for each other; he to serve their academic polity, and they to advance his honour, who had, through them, received into his protection such a renowned seminary, where, if virtue and ingenuous arts had ever flourished, they would now appear with additional lustre, under the auspices of a Prelate crowned with every virtue, the friend and six residentiaries excepted, the Bishop was patron; and his estates and revenues were ample in proportion to the magnitude of his diocese, consisting of forty manors and ten palaces.

“and patron of good learning.” It is not exactly known how long he continued to enjoy the dignified office of Chancellor; nor is the occasion of his resignation any where mentioned; but it must have taken place before the 11th of August, 1503, as Fitzjames, Bishop of Rochester, the senior then in Oxford, became *Cancellarius natus*, or *Locum tenens*, during the vacancy; and, in November following, Dr. Mayew, President of Magdalen College, was elected Chancellor. Fuller, in his *English Worthies*, observes, “that Bishop Smyth may be followed, where-soever he went, by the perfume of his charity.” This remark may be applied with great truth to every part of his distinguished life; and the year 1507 forms a striking epoch of it, during which he founded a fellowship in Oriel College, established a school in his native parish, prepared a handsome benefaction for Lincoln College, and projected the erection and endowment of a new and permanent college of his own; which has already been fully detailed and displayed. Nor can it be omitted, as a circumstance which proves, among other things, the place he occupied in the favour and confidence of his sovereign, Henry VII. that on his death, which happened at Richmond, April 21, 1509, Bishop Smyth was named one of the executors of his last will and testament. Of the particulars of this munificent Prelate’s death, but few are recorded: nor is his age known; but a life of temperance and piety seems to have been crowned with a gentle dissolution. He made his will, December 26, 1513, in the same spirit of piety and benevolence which had embellished his whole life; and on the 2d of January, 1513-14, he expired in his palace of Buckden. His remains, after being deposited in a stone coffin, were interred on the south side of the nave of Lincoln cathedral; but no record states on what day, or describes the ceremonials of his funeral. No tomb was erected over him, but a marble gravestone, richly adorned with brass, of which an account has been given by Sir William Dugdale, who

saw and described it on the 10th of September, 1641, "but the instant," as Lord Orford observes, "before it became piety to commit devastation*."

Sir RICHARD SUTTON, Bishop Smyth's coadjutor in the foundation of this college, is the next grateful object that solicits the attention of these pages. He was descended from the ancient family of the Suttons, of or near Macclesfield, in the

* Dr. Yate, a name never to be mentioned without gratitude by any member of Brasen Nose College, had formed a design to restore this monument; but his infirmities and subsequent death prevented the execution of a pious design, which was reserved for another Principal, Dr. Cawley, who caused the original gravestone, then remaining, but since removed with others when the cathedral was new paved, to be thus inscribed, agreeably to what Sir William Dugdale had suggested to Dr. Yate:—

"D. D. W. Smyth, Episcopus, ob. Jan. 2^{do}, 1513^{tie}.

Si plura velis, Lector, adi vicinum marmor."

The mural monument to which this refers, of white marble, near the great west door, has this inscription, with the Bishop's arms above, impaling the see of Lincoln:—

Episcopi quondam Lincolnienſis pientissimi,

Primi Walliæ Præſidis,

Academiæ Oxon. Cancellarii,

Necnon Collegii Ænei Naſi ibidem Fundatoris primi et

præcipui,

Quicquid infra cælum ſuperest juxta hic conditur:

Cujus quidem memoriæ effigiem et inſignia

Posteris olim quantum potuit prodidit ænea lamina,

Tabulæ marmoriæ perquam eleganti et magnificæ affixa.

Hanc tamen laminam tabulamque ſacram,

Prope oſtium occidentale primitus locatas,

Et in priſtino pene ſtatu anno 1641^{mo}, adhuc remanentes,

Cromwelli flagitioſus grex paulo poſt rerum potiens

diripuit,

Lucroque ſuo aſide et ſclerate appoſuit.

county palatine of Chester. The time of his birth is uncertain ; and of the place of his education there is no account. He was a barrister of the Inner Temple, and there is good reason to believe, that he practised with success. In 1490, he

En tamen veteres ipsissimasque inscriptiones
A Willielmo Dugdale, Armigero (postea Equite aurato)
Deque antiquariis præclare merito, feliciter asservatas :
Et D^{no}. Thomæ Yate, S. T. P.
Collegii Ænei Nasi Princ. anno 1668^{vo}. demandatas.

Ad effigiei caput se dedit hæc inscriptio :
Sub marmore isto tenet his Tumulus ossa
Venerabilis in Christo Patris et Domini Domini Willielmi
Smyth,

quondam Coventriensis et Litchfieldiensis, et deinde Lincolniensis Præsulis, qui obiit
secundo die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo tertio
cujus animæ propitiatur Deus qui pius et misericors, et in die
Tribulationis

Misericors peccata remittit.—*Ecclesiastici* ii. 11.

Ad pedes vero hæc :
Cestrensis Presul post Lincolniensis ; amator
Cleri, nam multos cis mare transque aluit :
Quique utriusque fuit Præfectus Principis Aulæ,
Fundavitque duas perpetuando scholas :
Aulaque sumptu hujus renovata est Enea. Criste
Hic situs est, animæ parce benigne suæ.

Ut tanta nunc iterum de Tanto Homine hic loci pateant
Marmoream quam spectas Tabulam proprio sumptu
Substituendam curavit
Radulphus Cawley, S. T. P. præfati Collegii Princ.
A. D. 1775^{to}.

purchased estates in Leicestershire; and continued, from that period, to make occasional purchases in different parts of the kingdom as long as he lived. In 1498, and perhaps before that time, he was a Privy Counsellor, and for many years attended the King in that honourable station. In 1505, he was one of the Governors of the Inner Temple, an annual office, to which he was frequently chosen. It does not appear when he was first nominated Steward of the monastery of Sion, near Brentford, in Middlesex: he occurs, however, in this office in the year 1513, and frequently resided in the apartments appropriated to it during the remainder of his life. He gave certain estates, purchased in the neighbourhood, to this religious house; and added also to its celebrity by publishing, at his own expence, a splendid work in honour of it, entitled *The Orcharde of Syon**. His benefactions to Brasen Nose College have already been specified in the account given of its foundation. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him in the year 1522, about two years before his death, the exact time of which is not known; but as his will, which he made March 16, 1523-4, was proved in November 7 of that year, and the annual commemoration of him by the society being observed on the Sunday after Michaelmas, the time when he departed this life may be probably conjectured. The place of his sepulture is uncertain, but is supposed to have been at Macclesfield, or in the monastery of Sion. His last will bears the character of the testator's life; its bequests are all of them religious and charitable.—“An active coadjutor, from the first, to the Bishop of Lincoln, in laying the foundation of Brasen Nose College, he completed the building, revised the laws, and doubled the revenues of the growing seminary, leaving it a perpetual monument of the consolidated wisdom and joint munificence of Smyth and of Sutton.”——“The Bishop of Lincoln, surviving the

* Of this rare and curious work, which was published in 1519, a very minute account is given in Churton's *Lives*, &c. p. 417, &c.

“ foundation of his college little more than a year, could only accompany the
 “ infant seminary with dying prayers and good wishes; but Sir Richard Sutton,
 “ who lived ten years or more after the decease of his venerable brother Founder,
 “ had the satisfaction to see the society daily rising in consideration and repute,
 “ enriched with many occasional donations and permanent benefactions*.”

BENEFACTORS.

ELIZABETH MORLEY, the widow of Robert Morley, citizen and draper of London, who died about the end of Henry VII.th's reign, demised, in 1515, the manor of Pinchepolles, in Faringdon, Berks, with lands in Westbrook and Farnham, in that county, on certain pious conditions, to the college, and which formed its first permanent benefaction.

JOHN COX, of Kyrtleton, Oxfordshire, wool-merchant, in the following year, gave a messuage called the Red Lion, in Cheping Wycombe, and 120*l.* in money, to purchase lands for similar purposes of commemorative piety.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Clerk, Parson of St. George's church, in Canterbury, who died December 26, 1521, gave 200*l.* to purchase lands for the maintenance of two Fellows or Scholars, born in the city or county palatine of Chester, of the name, cosynage, or lineage of the said John Williamson, or John Port, Sergeant at Law.

JOHN ELTON, alias BAKER, Canon of Salisbury, in 1528, gave to the college lands in the counties of Oxford and Gloucester, to establish a Fellow of the diocese of Hereford or Worcester, of his kindred; and in default of such, of the diocese of Salisbury, or the University at large.

WILLIAM PORTER, Clerk, Warden of New College, left lands at Marston, in Oxfordshire, and at Kingsholme, in Gloucestershire, to maintain a Fellow from

* Churton's *Lives*, &c. *passim*.

the county or diocese of Hereford, or county most adjacent towards Oxford. This was settled in 1531.

EDWARD DARBY, Archdeacon of Stow, in the county of Lincoln, gave, in 1538, 120*l.* to purchase 6*l.* per annum, which was then sufficient to maintain a Fellow, to be elected from his archdeaconry, the counties of Leicester, Northampton, and Oxford, or the diocese of Lincoln.

WILLIAM CLYFTON, Sub-Dean of York, in the same year gave lands at Ship-ton-under-Wichwood and Ascot Doyley, Oxfordshire; and Kingsholme, Gloucestershire, for the maintenance of a Fellow alternately from the counties of York and Lincoln, or, in default of such, from Nottinghamshire, or the University at large.

BRIAN HYGDEN, Dean of York, gave, in his lifetime, the sum of 110*l.* to this college; but died before assurances were made, and the conditions of his benefaction distinctly specified. It was therefore covenanted by an indenture, tripartite, dated September 10, 1549, between his executors and others, that lands should be purchased by this society for the maintenance of a Fellow, to be chosen alternately out of the counties of York and Lincoln*.

JOYCE FRANKLAND, of London, widow, daughter of Robert Trapps, citizen of London and goldsmith, a benefactress to Emanuel and Caius Colleges, Cambridge, and to Lincoln and Brasen Nose, Oxford. Her benefaction to Lincoln has already been mentioned; that to Brasen Nose consisted of lands and money

* Dean Hygden was a distinguished character in his day, and the intimate friend of Bishop Smyth. On this Mr. Churton observes, in that judicious and impressive manner which is so familiar to him, "We have another instance, added to many which have occurred before, wherein the munificence of Bishop Smyth profited the college long after his decease; his surviving friends, in gratitude to his memory and veneration of his worth, cherishing the society which he piously founded for the advancement of literature and support of religion."

for the foundation of one fellowship, to be called Mrs. Frankland's Fellowship, with a preference to her kindred, especially the Trapps and Saxies, and for four scholarships. Little is known of the personal history of this lady. She had two husbands, Henry Saxy and — Frankland. She lived at the Rye-House, in the parish of Stansted Abbots, Hertfordshire, and at a residence in Philip-lane, Aldermanbury, London, which she devised to Caius College. Her will, dated at the Rye-House, February 20, 1586, is an eminent proof of piety, liberality, and good sense. She bequeathed some very curious and valuable articles of plate to this college, the greater part of which was stolen not many years afterwards. Her name is repeated, with that of the learned and excellent Dean Nowell, in the common Grace after meat in the hall; and the society erected a monument over her grave in St. Leonard, Foster-lane, a church in London, which was demolished in the great fire. There is a fine portrait of this lady in the hall, in which she is represented holding a watch in her hand.

JOHN CLAYMOND, President of Corpus Christi College, in 1536, gave 480*l.* to purchase lands for an exhibition to be given to six Scholars, of which each was to have the annual stipend of four marks, and to be elected from Frampton, near Boston, Lincolnshire, the place of his nativity; Moreton, or Stockton-on-Tees, Durham; Overton, or Havant, or Mottisfort, in Hampshire; Benager, near Wells; Monkton, near Taunton, in Somersetshire; Cleeve, or Bishops-Cleeve, in Gloucestershire; and Oxford, or the counties wherein these places, with which he had been canonically connected, were situated. These Scholars, who were called Claymondines, are to be chosen by the President, Vice-President, and Humanity Reader of Corpus, and to attend the Humanity and Greek Readers of that College.

HUMPHREY OGLE, of Salford, in the county of Oxford, Archdeacon of Salop, gave, in 1543, 100*l.* to buy lands for the support of two Scholars born in

Prescot, Lancashire, or the dioceses of Chester and Litchfield; or, in default of such, any fit persons born within the King's dominions.

HENRY FISHER, fishmonger, of London, provided, in 1652, for one Scholar, to be elected by the Skinners' Company from Tunbridge school.

JOHN Lord MORDAUNT, in 1570, bequeathed the manor of Tiptofts and Highams, in the county of Essex, and other lands, &c. for the maintenance of three Scholars, and also to provide for four alms-folk, natives of the town of Turvey, in Bedfordshire, to be elected by the Principal and Fellows, and the Churchwardens of that parish.

ALEXANDER NOWELL, Dean of St. Paul's, London, in 1571, established a maintenance for thirteen Scholars from the free-school of Middleton, in the county of Lancaster, and from the schools of Whalley and Burnley, or any other school in the said county*.

JOYCE FRANKLAND, who has been already mentioned, provided, in 1598, for four additional Scholars; as also an annual stipend for the Under-Reader of the Logic Lecture and a Bible-Clerk.

JAMES BINKS, alias STODDARD, of St. Olave's, Old Jewry, London, bequeathed, 1607, 10*l.* yearly, to issue out of the inn called the Swan with Two Necks, in St. Lawrence-lane, London, to be paid to a Scholar of this house.

GEORGE PALYN, citizen and girdler of London, bequeathed revenues, 1609, for four Exhibitioners, being Fellows, of his native county of Chester.

SAMUEL RADCLIFFE, D. D. Principal from 1614 to 1648, bequeathed, in the latter year, lands in Harradon, in the county of Bedford, amounting to the yearly

* Dean Nowell founded, at one and the same time, a free-school at Middleton, and thirteen fellowships in this college; and as these benefactions were both of them established by royal patent, he chose that the school should be called Queen Elizabeth's School, and the Scholars, Queen Elizabeth's Scholars.—CHURTON'S *Life of Nowell*, p. 199.

value of 40*l.* for two Scholars, from the schools of Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire, Rochdale or Middleton, Lancashire, or any of the Undergraduates of Brasen Nose who are unpreferred.

JOHN MILWARD, of Haverfordwest, in the county of Pembroke, Gentleman, in 1654, bequeathed revenues amounting to 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, for one Scholar, to be chosen alternately from Birmingham school, or that of Haverfordwest.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, of Aynho, Northamptonshire, Esquire, gave, in 1665, a rent charge of 10*l.* out of certain lands in that county, for the maintenance of two Scholars from the school of Aynho, or the parishes of Budworth or Wrenbury, in Cheshire, Northamptonshire, or Oxfordshire, &c.

ANNE WALKER, of London, spinster, bequeathed, in 1675, a messuage and lands in Shotswell, in the county of Warwick, and other lands in Cropredy, in Oxfordshire, among other purposes, for two Scholars from Charlbury school and the latter county.

HUGH HENLEY, in the same year, gave a sum of money to found one scholarship.

RICHARD REED, of Lugwardine, in the county of Hereford, Esquire, gave, in 1676, a rent charge of 4*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of one Scholar, of the posterity of the Founder; or of the school of Bosbury, in the county of Hereford; or the free-school of the city of Hereford, being natives of that county.

SARAH Duchess of SOMERSET, in 1679, gave various lands, &c. in the parish of Iver, in the county of Buckingham, for four Scholars, to be called after her title, and to be chosen from the free-school of Manchester, with preference to the natives of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Herefordshire. She afterwards, by her will, dated 1686, gave the manor of Thornhill, in Wiltshire, to increase the number of her Scholars, according to the augmentation of the estate, from the schools of Manchester, Marlborough, and Hereford alternately. She also gave

her leasehold farm in the same manor, for the establishment of six other scholarships, &c. By a codicil, dated 1691, she likewise gave the advowson of the living of Wotton Rivers, in Wiltshire, to Brasen Nose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, to present alternately one of her Scholars, &c.

THOMAS YATE, D. D. Principal, in 1680, bequeathed 100*l.* to be laid out in lands for the augmentation of Church's scholarships; and also a messuage in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in Middlesex, to be let at the rent of 40*l.*; of which 24*l.* are to be equally divided among his three Scholars, to be descended from the lineage of his father, or of Middlewick, Cheshire, or the counties of Northampton and Wilts: the remaining 16*l.* in certain proportions, to the Principal, Fellows, and three Scholars, on St. Thomas's day. If the income should increase, the exhibitions are to be proportionably augmented. He also gave the rectory of Middleton Cheney, in Northamptonshire.

WILLIAM HULME, of the county of Lancaster, in 1691, gave lands in trust to maintain, as Exhibitioners, four of the poorest Bachelors of Arts, for the term of four years, to be nominated by the Warden of Manchester, the Rector of Prestwich, and the Rector of Bury. At the time of his death these exhibitions amounted to 15*l.* each; but from the increased value of the estates, Brazen Nose-street and other houses in Manchester having been built upon part of them, the trustees were empowered by act of Parliament, in 1795, to grant to the Exhibitioners, who had for some years been increased to the number of ten, and are now fifteen, such further allowance as they should think reasonable, not being less than 60*l.* nor more than 110*l.*: and this latter sum has been since paid.

ELIZABETH MORLEY, of Westminster, widow, in 1516, gave lands, &c. in Berkshire, for the performance of certain religious duties, &c.

JOHN COX, of Kirtlington, wool-merchant, in 1520, gave a tenement in Chip-

ping Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, and 120*l.* to purchase lands for the performance of pious ceremonies.

Sir JOHN PORT, of Etwall, in Derbyshire, Knight, bequeathed 200*l.* for the maintenance of two able persons to read Lectures, in the hall of the college, on Philosophy and Humanity, which were established November 19, 1560.

RICHARD HARPUR, of Swarkston, in the county of Derby, one of the Justices of the Common Bench, in 1571, gave lands and tenements in the said county, for the settlement of a Greek Lecturer.

JOHN BARNESTON, D. D. son of William Barneston, of Churton, in Cheshire, some time Fellow of this house, afterwards Chaplain to Thomas Lord Ellesmere, Chancellor of England, and Canon Residentiary of Salisbury, gave the revenues of certain premises in the Strand, London, for the maintenance of a Hebrew Lecture, which was settled in 1628.

WILLIAM HUTCHINS, B. D. some time Fellow, gave, by his will dated December 30, 1647, 100*l.* for the increase of the Vice-Principal's income, and 100*l.* to the Divinity Reader and the Master of the Hall, to be divided equally between them.

THOMAS WESTON, Rector of Crissleton, near Chester, gave, in 1683, 200*l.* for the establishment of a Lecturer in Mathematics.

The Ecclesiastical Preferments in the gift of this college, are, the RECTORIES of Dudcot and Shefford West, in the county of Berks: Tedstone de la Mere, Herefordshire: Catworth Magna, Huntingdonshire: St. Matthew, Bethnal Green; St. Mary Stratford, Bow; St. Anne, Limehouse; Christ-Church, Spital Fields; Stepney; St. George in the East; St. John, Wapping; and St. Mary, Whitechapel, Middlesex: Billing Magna; Cottingham; Middleton Cheney; Oulde; and Stoke



BRASEN-NOSE COLLEGE, PART OF THE SCHOOLS &c.
taken from the top of Radcliffe Library.

London, Pubd Aug. 1, 1883, at no. 3 Strand, for K. Ackermann's History &c. Dep. Dep.

F. Mackenzie del.

Bruern, Northamptonshire : Begbrooke*, Rollright Magna, and Steeple Aston, in Oxfordshire : Clayton and Selham, Sussex : Wotton Rivers, Wiltshire ; alternately with St. John's College, Cambridge :—The VICARAGE of Gillingham cum Lidsing, in Kent : and Rodborough Lectureship, in the parish of Minchinghampton, in the county of Gloucester.

In 1534, this college was valued at 113*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* or 111*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* per annum, according to Twyne. In 1592, the valuation rose to 300*l.* ; and in 1612, the number of the society was two hundred and twenty-seven. It now consists of a Principal, twenty Fellows, thirty-two Scholars, and fifteen Exhibitioners, besides a great number of independent members. The Bishop of Lincoln is the Visitor.

The buildings of this college were completed, according to the original plan, during the lives of the Founders. The whole of them contain one large quadrangle, a lesser court to the south, and the Principal's lodgings. The latter were formerly near the gateway on the south, but, in 1770, a house was erected for his residence in the High-street, on the spot where Haberdashers' Hall formerly stood. The large quadrangle† contains the hall and apartments for the society ; and the lesser court is principally occupied by the library and chapel, which stand on the site of Salisbury Hall. The front of the college ranges along the west side of the square, of which the Radcliffe Library forms the central object ; and, except

* The Principal of Brasen Nose has every fourth turn.

† In the centre of this quadrangle is a piece of sculpture which is generally called *Cain and Abel*. Others have supposed, that the principal figure is Sampson, the weapon he employs being a jaw-bone ; though, in the prints in some of our Bibles, taken from a painting by Gerard Hoet, it has been represented as the instrument with which Cain slew his brother. Mr. Chalmers suggests, that it might be no more than the study of some sculptor, whose principal object was the display of muscular strength and action. It was given to the college by Dr. Clarke, of All Souls, who purchased it from a statuary in London.

the attic story, which was added about the time of James I. appears, with other parts of the college, nearly in its original state. The tower has lost the beauty which it derived from its being proportioned to the height of the building, on its first erection, by the subsequent addition of the attic to the general elevation.

The HALL, which is on the south side of the great quadrangle, is a lofty and spacious room, whose windows are enriched with the arms of the Founders and Benefactors, and its walls decorated with the portraits of King Alfred (a modern picture); Dean Nowell; the Principals Radcliffe, Yarborough, and Cleaver; of Sarah Duchess of Somerset; Mrs. Joyce Frankland; and John Lord Mordaunt. The fine window at the upper end contains two ancient portraits of the Founders, and two busts of the same, which are supposed to have been given by Dr. Radcliffe, some time Principal, as his arms are emblazoned beneath them. Over the door towards the quadrangle are the busts of Alfred and Erigena, with these inscriptions:—*Alfredus Magnus Rex, Fundator Aulae Regiae*; and, *Johannes Erigena Scotus, primus ibidem Praelector circiter annum 882*. They are supposed to have been discovered by the workmen employed in digging the foundation of the college*. Lord Curzon, whose family were all students of this house, gave the fire-place in this hall, and his initials, A. C. appear on the wainscot.

The old LIBRARY formed a part of the college on its first erection. It then stood on the north side of the quadrangle; where it remained till the year 1663, when it was converted into chambers, and the new library built over the cloister, between the chapel and south side of the inner court. Its walls were once hung with portraits, some of which have been removed into the hall, and others to the tower where the Archives are kept. In 1780, the interior was renewed under

* These busts have been engraved in Spelman's *Life of Alfred*, Lat. edit. fol.; and also in Wise's *Ann. Ælfredi ab Asserio*.

the direction of Mr. Wyatt; towards the expence of which alteration, Dr. Barker, then Principal, contributed three hundred pounds. The Founder, Bishop Smyth, John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, and Archdeacon Bothe (probably John Bothe, or Boothe, Archdeacon of Hereford, 1522), made the earliest contributions of books. They were followed by Roger Brasgirdle, Fellow, Judge Harper, and others in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Henry Mason, S. T. B. Rector of St. Andrew's Undershaft, who was deprived of his living by the Presbyterians in the time of Charles I. gave as many books as were valued at a thousand pounds. A later accession has been received of the valuable collection of Principal Yarborough, which, as he died intestate, was given by his heirs at law. The classical part of it is rendered particularly valuable by the manuscript notes and collations of the learned Christopher Wasse, of Queen's College, Cambridge, from whom, or his heirs, Dr. Yarborough had purchased them.

The first CHAPEL, or Oratory, as Wood calls it, in which divine service was celebrated by the society, was over the buttery, on the south side of the quadrangle. It appears to have been consecrated between September 1 and October 18, 1512; but the particular day when the ceremony was performed, cannot now be ascertained. There is still extant a schedule of its original costly furniture and consecrated vessels. Bishop Smyth also, as appears by his will, bequeathed to it the books, vestments, &c. belonging to his domestic chapel. It continued in use till the year 1663, about which time it was converted into chambers. The new chapel had been erected, as it is generally supposed, on a plan given by Mr. Wren, afterwards the renowned architect of this country, the foundation-stone of which was laid June 26, 1656, on the site where Little Edmund Hall stood, or rather on a garden between that and Haberdashers' Hall. It was partly built with the materials of the ancient chapel of St. Mary College, where Erasmus studied; and was finished, with the cloister adjoining, lately formed into chambers,

in 1666. On the 17th of November, in that year, it was consecrated to the memory of St. Hugh and St. Chadd, by the Bishop of Oxford. The chief benefactor towards the erection of this structure was Dr. Samuel Radcliffe, some time Principal, who gave as much land in Pidington, in the county of Northampton, as was sold for one thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds. The fund was afterwards increased by contributions sufficient to provide for the erection of the library as well as of the chapel*. The architecture is of that kind which prevailed at this period, particularly in ecclesiastical structures, where the Grecian and Gothic styles are blended with each other. The beautiful east window, the gift of Principal Cawley, was executed by Pearson, in 1776, after the designs of Mortimer; and the altar is deservedly admired for the taste and elegance of its decorations. Among the monuments of eminent men whose learning and virtues have rendered their memory dear to the society of which they were members, that of Dr. Shippen, some time Principal, will justify particular attention, as the bust is traditionally believed to give a correct resemblance of the countenance of that excellent man. The admirable epitaph was written by Dr. Frewin, an eminent physician of Oxford.

PRINCIPALS.

1. MATTHEW SMYTH, B. D. who was probably of the Founder's family, and Fellow of Oriel College, was appointed August 24, 1510. He died February 6, 1547.

2. JOHN HAWARDEN, B. D. was elected Principal February 27, 1547; and resigned January 21, 1564. He was tutor to Fox, the martyrologist.

3. THOMAS BLANCHARD, M. A. succeeded — February, 1564; and resigned February 13, 1547.

* An account of the numerous benefactors is distinctly given by Wood.—*Hist. of Colleges*, &c. p. 373.

4. RICHARD HARRYS, M. A. afterwards B. D. elected February 16, 1573; and resigned August 22, 1595.

5. ALEXANDER NOWELL, M. A. afterwards D. D. elected into this office, September 6, 1595, from mere respect to his high character, as he was then nearly ninety years of age. He resigned December 14, in the same year. In the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, he, among many other divines averse to the Roman Catholic religion, left the kingdom for conscience sake, and lived in Germany. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, he returned, and was presented to the archdeaconry of Middlesex, January 1, 1559-60; and June 21, in the following year, he was preferred to a prebend in the collegiate church of St. Peter's Westminster: he was afterwards Dean of St. Paul's and Canon of Windsor.

6. THOMAS SINGLETON, B. D. elected December 29, 1595; and died November 29, 1614.

7. SAMUEL RADCLIFFE, B. D. elected December 14, 1614; was ejected by the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the University, January 20, 1647; and died June 26, 1648.

8. THOMAS YATE, B. D. afterwards D. D. was elected by the Fellows July 13, 1648; but the Visitors appointed DANIEL GREENWOOD, B. D. and Fellow of the College, to be Principal; of which office he kept possession till he was ejected by the King's Commissioners, 1660. Dr. YATE was then restored by the same authority, August 10, 1660. He died April 22, 1681.

9. JOHN MEARE, M. A. afterwards D. D. was elected May 7, 1681; and died May 10, 1710.

10. ROBERT SHIPPEN, M. A. afterwards D. D. elected June 2, 1710. He was at this time Professor of Music in Gresham College, and afterwards Rector of Whitechapel, London. He died November 24, 1745.

11. FRANCIS YARBOROUGH, M. A. afterwards D. D. and Rector of Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire, elected December 10, 1745. He died April 24, 1770.
12. WILLIAM GWYN, M. A. Rector of Cottingham, in Northamptonshire, elected May 10, 1770. He died August 17, in the same year.
13. RALPH CAWLEY, D. D. Rector of St. Dunstan's Stepney, Middlesex, elected September 4, 1770. He died August 31, 1777.
14. THOMAS BARKER, M. A. afterwards D. D. Rector of West Shefford, Berkshire, elected September 14, 1777; and died in 1785.
15. WILLIAM CLEAVER, D. D. elected September 10, 1785. He afterwards succeeded to the sees of Chester and St. Asaph; and resigned in 1809.
16. FRODSHAM HODSON, D. D. succeeded the Bishop of St. Asaph in 1809, and is the present Principal.

PRELATES EDUCATED IN THIS COLLEGE.

1. PATRICK WALSH, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, in Ireland, 1551. Ob. 1578. He was the father of Nicholas Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, who assisted in translating the New Testament into the Irish tongue.
2. HUGH CURWYN, or COREN, Archbishop of Dublin, 1555; Bishop of Oxford, 1567. Ob. 1568. He was a maternal relation to Camden, and the uncle of Archbishop Bancroft. In his old age he was permitted, at his earnest solicitation, to exchange the archbishopric of Dublin for the bishopric of Oxford.
3. RICHARD BARNES, Carlisle, 1570; Durham, 1577. Ob. 1587.
4. JOHN WOOLTON, Exeter, 1579. Ob. 1593. He was the nephew of Dean Nowell, and accompanied him in his retirement on the Continent. He was an able supporter of the reformed religion.
5. MILES SMITH, Gloucester, 1612. Ob. 1624. He was one of the greatest scholars of his day, and profoundly versed in the Greek, Latin, and Oriental languages. So universal was his learning, that he was denominated a Walking

Library, by one of his episcopal contemporaries. He was a principal translator of the Bible:—"He began with the first," says Wood, "and was the last man in the translation of the work." He also wrote the very learned preface prefixed to it.

6. JONAS WHEELER, Ossory, 1613. Ob. 1640*.
7. LAUNCELOT BULKELEY, Archbishop of Dublin, 1619. Ob. 1650.
8. EDMUND GRIFFITH, Bangor, 1633. Ob. 1637.
9. RICHARD PARRE, Sodor and Man, 1635. Ob. 1643.
10. HENRY BRIDGMAN, Dean of Chester, consecrated Bishop of Man, October 1, 1671. Ob. 1681.
11. RALPH BRIDOAKE, Chichester, 1674-5. Ob. 1678.
12. JOHN ROAN, Killaloe, 1675. Ob. 1692.
13. JOHN TYLER, Landaff, 1706. Ob. 1724.
14. Right Honourable FREDERIC HARVEY, Earl of Bristol, Derry, 1768. Ob. 1803.
15. WILLIAM CLEAVER, Chester, 1787, and now Bishop of St. Asaph.

Of men eminent for their learning and talents in the various walks of life, this college can boast a distinguished assemblage among those who have been members of it, as the following brief account of them will demonstrate:—Robert Nowell, Queen Elizabeth's Attorney-General of the Court of Wards; and Laurence Nowell, Dean of Litchfield, an eminent antiquary, and reviver of the study of the Saxon language: they were the brothers of Dean Nowell:—Caldwell, the learned President of the College of Physicians; of whom Camden has been the eulogist:—William Whittingham, Dean of Durham, a friend of Calvin, an eminent Hebrew scholar, and concerned in the Geneva translation of the Bible: he also gave some assistance to Sternhold and Hopkins in the versification of the

* GERRARD MASSEY, D. D. was nominated Bishop of Chester, 1619, but died before consecration.

Psalms*: such, however, was his Calvinistic spirit, that he not only defaced the monuments of his cathedral and applied them to the most ordinary uses, but caused the stone coffins of the priors and other former dignitaries to be dug up, and made them serve as troughs for horses and for swine†:—Fox, the martyrologist:—Sir John Saville, Baron of the Exchequer; and his younger brother, Sir Henry Saville, Warden of Merton and Provost of Eton, where he printed his edition of St. Chrysostom: he has already been mentioned as the founder of the professorships of Astronomy and Geometry in this University:—Barnaby Barnes, son of Barnes, Bishop of Durham in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: among other things, he wrote *The Devil's Character*, a tragedy, containing the life and death of Pope Alexander VI.:—Ferdinand Pulton, an eminent lawyer and law writer in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I.:—Jeremiah Stephens, Prebendary of Salisbury, the able coadjutor of Sir Henry Spelman in the publication of the English Councils; and the writer of other works, chiefly on ecclesiastical subjects:—Sir John Spelman, the son of Sir Henry, some time master of the Charter-House, and author of *The Life of Alfred the Great*, as well as editor of a Saxon Psalter:—Edward Brerewood, an eminent mathematician, and first Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College: his works were published by his nephew, Sir Robert Brerewood:—Ralph Radcliffe, who entered at this college about the time of its foundation: he established a flourishing school and family at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire: he also wrote several tragedies and comedies, some of which were curiously formed on subjects taken from the Scriptures:—Richard Crompton, a barrister in great repute for ability and integrity in his profession, in the time of

* Wood states, that he only contributed five, of which, however, the 119th was one. He also added a metrical version of the Ten Commandments. They were inscribed W. W.—*Ath. Oxon.* vol. I. p. 194.

† *Ibid.* p. 195.

Queen Elizabeth; and Reader of Law Lectures in the Middle Temple: he wrote several books on professional subjects:—Humphrey Lluyd or Lloyd, the Welsh historian:—Sir John Stradling, who was the fifth of the two hundred original baronets created by James I. and published several poems: he is mentioned by Sir John Harrington, as possessed of those admirable talents and amiable qualities which command universal respect and esteem:—Sampson Erdeswick, whom Camden describes as “a great lover and diligent searcher of venerable antiquity:” he made considerable collections for a history of his native county of Stafford, &c. &c.:—Sir Peter Leycester, Bart. who devoted his life to country retirement, and whose favourite study was antiquities, and particularly those of his native county of Chester:—there is another person of this name, John Leycester, and probably of the same family, though in an inferior rank of life, who was of Brasen Nose College, about thirty years before Sir Peter: Wood represents him as having followed the profession of a schoolmaster to his dying day*:—The Lord Chancellor Egerton, Baron Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley:—Sir James Ley, who, after passing through several of the highest offices of the law, was, in the first year of Charles I. created Earl of Marlborough: he was a person, says Wood, of great gravity, ability, and integrity, and of the same mind in all conditions:—Robert Bolton, a divine equally celebrated for his piety as for his learning: he was also one of the first Greek scholars of his time; and is represented not only as a most able preacher, but “a powerful reliever of afflicted consciences, for which he became so famous, that he was sought far and near;” and many persons from beyond the seas desired his resolution in cases of conscience†:—William Burton, an eminent antiquary: his principal work is, *A Description of Leicestershire*, his native county:—Robert Burton, the younger brother

* *Ath. Oxon.* vol. I. p. 619.

† *Idem*, p. 561.

of the former, and author of *The Anatomy of Melancholy**:—Sir William Petty, who had acquired universal knowledge, but is now chiefly known by his works on political arithmetic:—Elias Ashmole, who will be more particularly mentioned as the Founder of the Museum:—John Prince, author of *The Worthies of Devon*:—Dr. William Asheton, a learned and pious divine, the benevolent projector of a scheme for providing a maintenance for the widows of clergymen:—Thomas Beconsall, M. A. an able defender of revealed religion:—Thomas Church, who had the degree of D.D. conferred on him by diploma, for answering Bolingbroke: he was rector of the parish where that nobleman resided:—The Rev. John Watson, late Rector of Stockport, in Cheshire, author of *The History of Halifax*, in Yorkshire, *The History of the Earls of Warren and Surry*, and other works in English Antiquities:—and the late Rev. John Whitaker, B. D. Rector of Ruau Langhorne, Cornwall: he entered this college in 1752, and continued about twelve months, when he was elected a scholar of Corpus: he wrote *The History of Manchester*, and several other learned works on the Antiquities of his country.

* This book, Mr. Chalmers judiciously observes, has lately been revived with unaccountable success; and it may be added, that it owes its revival to the wonderful discovery of a physician at Manchester, that Sterne had borrowed some passages from it, when he was too idle to think for himself.



W. Westall del.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE
AND
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

London. Pub. May 7. 1824 at 125 Strand for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

J. C. Stiller sculp.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

THIS College was founded in the year 1516, being the 7th year of Henry VIII. by RICHARD FOX, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Privy Seal. It is evident, however, that the first design of this munificent Prelate embraced no other object than to establish a College for a Warden and a certain number of Monks and secular Scholars belonging to the priory of St. Swithin in Winchester, on a constitution similar to that of the Canterbury and Durham Colleges, which were nurseries for the Novices or young Monks of the priories in those cities. For this purpose, a purchase had already been made of certain parcels of ground in Oxford belonging to Merton College, the nunnery of Godstow, and the priory of St. Frideswide, which was completed in 1513. The buildings for this purpose were in some degree of advancement, when, by the strong representation and sage advice of Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, Fox not merely enlarged, but altogether changed his design, for the establishment of a foundation to receive secular students, after the example of the collegiate institutions in the University. This eminent prelate is recorded to have addressed the Bishop of Winchester in the following emphatic manner:—"What, my Lord, shall we build houses and provide livelihoods for a company of Monks, whose end and fall we ourselves may live to see? No, no; it is more meet, a great deal, that we should have care to provide for the increase of learning, and for such as who, by their learning, shall do good to the church and commonwealth." Such persuasive arguments as these had their due effect on the superior understanding and liberal mind of the Founder. Nor did he delay to obtain a licence from the King, dated Nov.

16, 1516, to found a College for the study of Divinity, the Sciences, and the Arts; to consist of a President and thirty Scholars, graduate and not graduate, more or less, according to the state of its revenues, on a certain ground between Merton College on the east, a lane near Canterbury College (afterwards part of Christ-Church), and a garden of the priory of St. Frideswide, on the west; a street or lane of Oriel College on the north, and the town wall on the south; and with the liberty to endow it with an annual revenue of 350*l*. On these premises stood Corner Hall and garden, in the north-west, near Christ-Church; Nunne Hall, or Leaden Porch Hall, to the south of that belonging to the nuns of Godstow; Nevill's Inn, on the south of Nunne Hall; Beke's Inn, on the south of Nevill's Inn; Urban Hall, in the north-east, between Merton College and Corner Hall, with their respective gardens; and Bachelors' Garden, which formerly belonged to the Bachelor Fellows of Merton College, and is now part of the gardens of Corpus. These preparations being made, the charter, dated Cal. Mar. 1516, at the castle of Wolveshay, near Winchester, was issued. It recites, that the pious Founder, to the praise and honour of God Almighty, the most *Holy Body of Christ*, and the Blessed Virgin Mary; as also of the Apostles Peter, Paul, and Andrew, and of St. Cuthbert, and St. Swithin, and St. Birin, patrons of the churches of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester (of which sees he was successively Bishop), doth found and appoint this College, always to be called *CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE*. The following year, 1517, the Founder promulgated the statutes which he had framed for the constitution and regulation of the society. By them it is appointed to consist of a President, twenty Fellows, twenty Scholars, two Chaplains, two Clerks, and two Choristers. Five of the Fellows are to be of the diocese of Winchester, one of Durham, two of Bath and Wells, two of Exeter, two of the county of Lincoln, two of Gloucester, one of Wilts, two

of Kent, one of Lancashire, one of Bedford, and one of Oxford. The Scholars were to be distinguished according to the same dioceses and counties*. But this college derived superior distinction from the appointment of two Lectures in Greek and Latin, which were established with a view to introduce a knowledge of the Classics, as an essential branch of study; a new and noble departure, as Mr. Warton observes, from the narrow plan of academical education. To promote this design, the Founder invited Ludovico Vives, Nicholas Crucher, the mathematician, Clement Edwards, and Nicholas Utten, Professors of Greek; Thomas Lupset, Richard Pace, and other men of established reputation†. In such an admirable condition was this college completed, endowed with plentiful revenues, settled with good government, and replenished with able men, that, in the words of Antony Wood, the fame thereof extended far and near. It received also the applauding testimonials of many learned men of that day; and, among others, Erasmus, who about that time resided in St. Mary's College, thus expresses him-

* In one of the Winchester scholarships, a preference is given to the descendants of Mr. Frost. If no candidates offer from the county of Gloucester, candidates from the diocese of Worcester are eligible; and if none offer from Wiltshire, those from the diocese of Sarum are eligible.

† Such was the narrow temper of the age, that Bishop Fox was obliged to introduce his Greek lectureship on the authority of a decree of the Council of Vienne, in Dauphiny, promulged in the year 1311, which enjoined, that professorships of Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic should be instituted in the Universities of Oxford, Paris, Bononia, Salamanca, and the court of Rome. The prejudices, however, were still so inveterate in the University against the introduction of the Greek language, that serious disturbances were occasionally produced by the advocates of the School Learning. But the interposition and example of Erasmus and other distinguished men, at length checked this outrageous disposition, and the learned languages gradually obtained the station which they have since preserved; and the subsequent study of them, thus introduced under the sanction of Pope Clement's decree, proved, as Mr. Chalmers observes, at no great distance of time, a powerful instrument in effecting the Reformation.

self in an epistle written to John Claymond, the first President:—"Egregiam
 " illam prudentiam suam, quâ semper publicæ famæ præconio commendatus
 " fuit Ricardus Episcopus Winton. nullo certiore argumento nobis declaravit,
 " quam quod Collegium magnificum suis impendiis exstructum, tribus præcipuis
 " linguis, ac melioribus literis vetustisque authoribus proprie consecravit. Ingenti
 " Colosso Rhodus est celebris; Caria Mausoli sepulchro, &c. mihi præsagit animus
 " futurum olim, ut istud Collegium ceu templum sacrosanctum, optimis literis di-
 " catum, toto terrarum orbe inter præcipua decora Britanniae numeretur: plures-
 " que futuros quos trilinguis istius Bibliothecæ spectaculum, quæ nihil bonorum
 " auctorum non habeat,—pertrahat Oxoniam, quam olim tot miraculis visenda
 " Roma ad sese pellexit."

RICHARD FOX, the munificent Founder of this college, was the son of Thomas Fox, of Ropesley, a village near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, where he was born about the latter end of the reign of Henry VI.* Whatever may have been the condition of his parents, they were enabled to afford him a liberal education; as it appears that he was prepared by a course of grammar learning at Boston or Winchester, though which of them is not ascertained, for the University; and, in due time, he was entered at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he acquired distinction by his premature attainments. A pestilential disorder breaking out at Oxford, compelled him to remove to Cambridge, where he pursued his studies at Pembroke Hall. From thence he went to Paris, in whose University he studied Divinity and the Canon Law, and probably received his Doctor's Degree. There he fortunately became acquainted with Dr. Morton, Bishop of Ely, who had quitted his country in consequence of the usurpation of Richard III. By that Prelate he was recommended to the notice of the Earl of Richmond, then making preparations for a descent on England, to claim its crown, who formed such an opinion of his

* See Wood's *Hist. of Coll.* &c. p. 382.

fidelity and talents, that he entrusted him to conduct a negociation with France, for supplies of men and money, to which he himself could not give the necessary attention. This important business Fox successfully accomplished. After the battle of Bosworth Field in 1485, which placed him on the throne as Henry VII. he immediately called Fox to his Privy Council, and soon after bestowed on him the prebends of Bishopston and South Grantham in the church of Salisbury. In 1487, he was employed in an embassy to James III. of Scotland, to prolong a truce with that monarch; and, in the same year, was advanced to the see of Exeter, appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, made Principal Secretary of State, and Master of St. Cross, near Winchester. He appears at this time to have shared the confidence of his sovereign with Bishop Morton, who was now become Archbishop of Canterbury; and, after being employed in missions to France and Scotland, he was, in 1492, translated to the see of Bath and Wells; and, in 1494, was further advanced to that of Durham. In 1497, he bravely defended the castle of Norham in person against a Scottish force, until it was relieved by the Earl of Surry. He again proceeded to Scotland, where he signed a truce for seven years between the two kingdoms, September 30, 1497. He soon after negociated a treaty of marriage between James IV. and Margaret, King Henry's eldest daughter, which was concluded January 24, 1501-2*. In 1500, the University of Cambridge elected him their Chancellor; and in the same year he was advanced to the see of Winchester. The office of Chancellor he resigned in 1502. In 1507, he was chosen Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, which he retained till 1519. In 1507 and 1508, he was employed at Calais, with other commissioners, in negotiating a treaty of marriage between Mary, the King's

* The succession of the house of Stuart, as well as that of Brunswick, to the English throne, is referable to this alliance, and to the prudence of Bishop Fox in the negociation of it.—See Lord BACON's *Hist. of Henry VII.*

third daughter, and Charles Archduke of Austria, afterwards the celebrated Charles V. In 1509-10, he was sent to France, with the Earl of Surry and Ruthal, Bishop of Durham, and concluded a new treaty of alliance with Lewis XII. In 1512, he was one of the witnesses to the foundation charter of the Hospital in the Savoy. In 1513, he attended Henry VIII. in his expedition to France, and was present at the taking of Teroüane; and, in October following, jointly with Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, he concluded a treaty with the Emperor Maximilian against France. In 1514, he was one of the witnesses to the renunciation of the marriage with Prince Charles of Spain by the Princess Mary; one of the commissioners for the treaty of peace between Henry VIII. and Louis XII. of France; and for the marriage between that King and the Princess Mary, the same year. He was also one of the witnesses to the marriage treaty, and to the confirmation of both treaties; to the treaty of friendship with Francis I. and to its confirmation in the following year, which appears to be the last of his public acts. Henry VII. favoured him with his unlimited confidence to the last hour of his reign; he also appointed him one of his executors, and strongly recommended him to his son and successor. Great indeed must have been the consideration in which he was held by the King, if, as Dr. Milner contends, in his *History of Winchester*, he was selected to be sponsor to the young Prince, afterwards Henry VIII. Mr. Gough's opinion, however, is more probable, that he only performed the baptismal ceremony. The Bishop, while he manifested superior talents and unimpeachable integrity in the discharge of those high political and civil offices to which he had been appointed, did not neglect to exercise, in the genuine spirit of piety, the functions of his Episcopal Character. At the same time, without an undue relaxation of the dignity attached to his superior stations, he appears to have displayed a taste in suggesting appropriate decorations for the splendour of courts and the magnificence of public ceremonials. Warton

mentions, that the pageantry which was prepared to honour the nuptials of Prince Arthur and the Princess Catherine of Spain, in 1501, were contrived by Bishop Fox*. He retained his seat in the Privy Council, and continued to hold the Privy Seal under Henry VIII. but his influence soon began to decline. Howard, Earl of Surry and Lord Treasurer, by shaping his conduct to the temper and passions of his new master, had contrived to become his confidential favourite; and Wolsey, who had been introduced by Bishop Fox to the King, to counteract the influence of Surry, soon obtained a greater preponderance than either of them in the royal mind. Wearied with the mortifications which he now received, the Bishop of Winchester, together with Archbishop Wareham, retired from court in 1515, and devoted the rest of his life to acts of charity and munificence. He now completed his noble establishment of Corpus Christi College. In 1522, he founded a free-school at Taunton, and another at Grantham, and was a liberal benefactor to other foundations in his diocese. The hospitality he maintained was splendid, and his domestic establishment suited to his station; at the same time, he was unbounded in his charities to the poor; nor did he fail to excite his clergy to an unceasing discharge of their duty, by frequent exhortation and admirable example: but the triumphs of his taste and munificence, as Mr. Chalmers observes, are principally to be contemplated in the additions which he made both within and without the cathedral of Winchester†. His last appearance in Parliament was in 1523, and he had then been nearly five years afflicted with an irrecoverable loss of sight. Wolsey would at this time have persuaded him to resign his bishopric and accept a pension, a proposition which Archbishop Parker states to have been rejected, not only with firmness, but with reproach. His latter days were passed in prayer and meditation. He died September 14, 1528, and was

* Warton's *Hist. of Poetry*, vol. II. p. 202, 203.

† See Milner's *Hist. of Winchester*, vol. II. p. 19, 20.

buried in the fine chantry which he built for that purpose in Winchester cathedral, immediately behind the high altar on the south side. "His character," says Mr. Gough, "may be briefly summed up in these two particulars: great talents and abilities for business, which recommended him to one of the wisest princes of the age; and not less charity and munificence, of which he has left lasting monuments*." Of his writings, there is only an English translation of the Rule of St. Benedict, for the use of his diocese, printed by Pinson, 1516, and a Letter to Cardinal Wolsey on his intended visitation and reformation of the Clergy.

BENEFACTORS.

HUGH OLDHAM, Bishop of Exeter, who has been already mentioned as the friend of the Founder, proved his regard to the college by contributing six thousand marks and lands.

WILLIAM FROST, of Yavington, in Hampshire, who, according to Wood, was a steward or bailiff to Bishop Fox, gave, in 1529, the manor of Mapledewell, in the same county, on condition that a Scholar of his kindred should be successively admitted.

JOHN CLAYMOND, the first President of this college, in 1537, gave lands in Eiffley, Headington, Cowley, Littlemore, Sandford, and Merston, near Oxford; besides money, with which his successor in the presidentship is supposed to have bought Rewley Meads, in the west suburbs of Oxford.

ROBERT MORWENT, the second President, in 1558, gave lands in Cowley and Horspath, and the rectory of Heyford Purcell, in this county; as also lands in Dursborne Militis, in Gloucestershire, with the rectory of that parish.

RICHARD PATE, Esq. in 1588, gave certain lands and tenements of the yearly value of 53*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* charged with an annual payment of 20*l.* to the free-school

* Mr. Gough drew up a very accurate sketch of the Life of Fox for the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

and poor of Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, which was settled in the 18th year of Queen Elizabeth.

RICHARD COBB, B. D. some time Fellow, who died in 1597, gave 20*l.* per annum, for the use of poor Scholars, besides his books to the library.

ROBERT GALE, of London, vintner, gave an exhibition to six of the poorest Scholars, of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, to be paid out of lands in Cleypole, in com. Linc. and Brasyngton, in Derbyshire, &c.

SIR GEORGE ST. PAUL, Baronet, gave, by his will, dated October 13, 1612, his lands in Lisington, in Lincolnshire; and his Lady FRANCES, afterwards, by a second marriage, Countess of Warwick, augmented the lands there, and gave her part of Basyngham rectory, in the same county.

ARTHUR PARSONS, M. D. 1693, gave three thousand pounds for the purchase of advowsons.

CUTHBERT ELLISON, who died 1719, gave five hundred pounds for the same purpose, and was also a contributor to the library.

THOMAS TURNER, D. D. President from 1687-8 to 1714, gave or left to his college six thousand pounds for improving the buildings and other purposes.

The Livings in the gift of this college, are, the RECTORIES of Stoughton Parva, Bedfordshire; Childrey and Letcombe Bassett, Berkshire; Rhuan Llanyhorne, Cornwall; Skelton, Cumberland; Duntresborne Rouse and Hampton Mersey, Gloucestershire; Stoke Charity, Hampshire; Pembridge, Herefordshire; Basingham, Lincolnshire; Brampton and Helmedon, Northamptonshire; Heyford Purcell and Goddington, Oxfordshire; Trent, Somersetshire; Fenny Compton, Warwickshire; Langford Magna and Stratford Tony, Wiltshire:—The VICARAGE of West Hendred, Berkshire; and the PERPETUAL CURACY of Warborough, Oxfordshire.

The endowment of this college amounted, 26th Henry VIII. 1534, to the yearly value of 382*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* In 1592 it had risen to 500*l.* In 1612, the society consisted of ninety-four persons. The present members are, a President, twenty Fellows, two Chaplains, twenty Scholars, four Exhibitioners, and six Gentlemen Commoners, the number allowed by the statutes. The Bishop of Winchester is Visitor.

The entrance to this college is through a square tower, in the front of which are three unoccupied niches, with rich canopies. The quadrangle, which is one hundred and one feet in length by eighty in breadth, with the hall, chapel, and library, were built in the time of the Founder; but these buildings did not receive the addition of a battlement till the latter end of the reign of James I. In 1737, the north and west fronts were rebuilt; and since that time, the whole has been cased with stone. On the south side of the quadrangle is a statue of the Founder, with the crosier and the mitre; and in the centre is a curious cylindrical dial, constructed, in 1605, by Charles Turnbull, M. A. and Fellow, which is described in a manuscript preserved in the library, written by Robert Hegge. In 1706, the Fellows' building, 119 feet in front, was erected on the site of the old cloisters, at the expence of Dr. Turner, President. It commands Christ-Church Walks; and a more beautiful example of the *simplex munditiis* in architecture will not be readily found. The central pediment is supported by four plain Ionic pilasters; the windows are without ornament; and the basement story, being devoid of rustic work, heightens the elegant simplicity of the elevation. Several rooms, which were erected in 1667, on the east side of the college, next to Merton Grove, were taken down in 1737, and rebuilt for the residence of the six Gentlemen Commoners.

The HALL, which is on the east side of the quadrangle, was built during the life of the Founder, but has since undergone considerable alterations. The Gothic

roof has all the appearance of being in its original state. The windows were formerly decorated with the arms of the Founder and Benefactors; but, in 1700, when this room was furnished with wainscoting, they were removed; and some are placed on the walls, with those of the contributors to the reparation. Its proportions are fifty feet in length by twenty-five feet in breadth.

The LIBRARY, which is on the south side of the quadrangle, is in its ancient state. The roof appears to be a continuation of that of the chapel; and the west end, which looks down upon the chapel, is furnished as a pew for the President's family. The screen over the door is ornamented with the arms of the Founder, and at the upper and lower ends are two ancient portraits of him. There is another, after he had lost his sight, in the gallery, lately made, which leads from the President's lodgings to the chapel: it was engraved for Fiddes' *Life of Wolsey*. In the same gallery are the portraits of the seven Bishops who were committed to the Tower by James II. These interesting pictures were presented to the college, a few years ago, by John Ireland, Esq. of Oxford. There are also heads of five of the Apostles. This library possesses a treasure of curious and rare books and manuscripts, both on vellum and paper, in excellent preservation. Among the latter is an ancient MS. Bible in French, beautifully illuminated, in two volumes folio, given by General Oglethorpe, who was a member of this college. The set of Aldine Classics, which were collected by the Founder himself, is inestimable. To them may be added Apollonius Rhodius, in capital letters; a vellum copy of the splendid edition of Aristotle and Theophrastus, from the press of Aldus; the manuscripts of the antiquaries, Brian Twyne and Fulman; and many other articles of great antiquarian estimation. Corpus, as well as New College, can display the crosier of its Founder. Bishop Fox was the earliest contributor to the library which he had erected; and his example was followed by Bishop Oldham, to whom the college was otherwise so greatly indebted; Claymond,

Dr. John Reynalds, Brian Twyne, and Dr. Turner, who gave his whole study of books, valued at 700*l.* and 20*l.* a year to the librarian; John Rosewell, B. D. and William Creed, both of them Fellows: Dr. William Hallifax, Fellow, and some time Chaplain at Aleppo, gave coins and books in the Italian language; the Right Honourable Henry Hare, Baron of Colerane, in Ireland, a nobleman of this college, in 1755, gave a large collection of Italian literature, prints, &c.; Dr. Edward Bentham, some time a member of this society, and afterwards Canon of Christ-Church and the King's Professor of Divinity; and Dr. Thomas Randolph, President from 1748 to 1783.

The CHAPEL, which was built by the Founder, remained in its original state, excepting some innovation by the Visitors of King Edward VI. till 1676, when it was fitted up as it now appears. The proportions of the inner chapel are seventy feet by twenty-five. The former altar-piece is a copy of Guido's *Annunciation*, in the chapel of the Monte Cavallo palace in Rome, by Pompeo Battoni, and was the gift of Sir Christopher Willoughby, Bart. of Balden House, Oxfordshire; but it has been removed to the church of that parish, to make room for a very capital picture of the *Adoration*, by Rubens, which was presented to the college, in 1804, by the late Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. formerly a member of this college. The inner and outer chapels contain various monuments to perpetuate the memory of distinguished members of this college. The cloister, which now serves as a place of sepulture, was erected by Dr. Turner in 1706, when the Fellows' building was raised by the same spirit of munificence.

PRESIDENTS.

1. JOHN CLAYMOND, B. D. who has already been mentioned as a benefactor to Brasen Nose, as well as to this college, and President of Magdalen, entered on the government of this society, at the especial request of Bishop Fox, March 5, 1516-17: but as this presidentship was inferior in value to that which he had

quitted, the Bishop presented him to the rectory of Clyve, by some called Bishop's Clyve, in the county of Gloucester. He died November 19, 1537*.

2. ROBERT MORWENT, B. D. succeeded Claymond November 26, 1537; and died August 16, 1558. He was such a distinguished patron of learning, that he was styled, in a sermon preached before the University, "Pater patriæ literatæ Oxoniensis."

3. WILLIAM CHEADSEY, D. D. He was Chaplain to Bonner, Bishop of London, by whom he was particularly favoured, and who made him Archdeacon of Middlesex and Prebendary of St. Paul's. He became afterwards Canon of Christ-Church, Oxford, and of St. George's chapel, Windsor. September 15, 1558, he succeeded to the presidentship of this college; but, in the following year, was removed from it by the commissioners sent by Queen Elizabeth to visit the University. His zeal for the Roman Catholic religion was intemperate; and he was afterwards imprisoned in the Fleet prison, for denying the Queen's supremacy, where he died about the year 1561.

4. WILLIAM BOCHER, or BUTCHER, B. D. was elected December 15, 1559; and resigned in the same month, 1561.

5. THOMAS GRENEWAY, B. D. became President January 3, 1561; and resigned in 1568. He wrote a short Life of Bishop Fox, which is preserved among the Archives of the College.

6. WILLIAM COLE, D. D. succeeded July 19, 1568; and resigned in 1598,

* It may be presumed, from his manuscripts, some of which are in this college, that he was a classical scholar, and acquainted with Natural History; his works consisting of Commentaries on Aulus Gellius and Plautus, and Notes and Observations on Pliny: he appears also to have been a correspondent of Grinæus, Erasmus, and other learned contemporaries. At Oxford he became personally acquainted with Erasmus, who afterwards dedicated to him some tracts of Chrysostom.—
CHALMERS' *Hist.* vol. II. p. 276.

on his becoming Dean of Lincoln. During the reign of Queen Mary he retired to the Continent, and resided for some time at Geneva, where he assisted in the translation of the Bible.

7. JOHN REYNALDS, D. D. was elected December 11, 1598. In that year he had been advanced to the deanery; but preferring an academical life, he exchanged that preferment with Dr. Cole for the presidentship. For the same reason he refused a bishopric which was offered him by Queen Elizabeth. Wood describes him, as represented in his funeral sermon, to be a person of prodigious reading and doctrine, and the very treasury of erudition*.

8. JOHN SPENSER, D. D. was originally Clerk of the college, then Greek Reader, afterwards Fellow, and was finally elected President June 9, 1607; and died April 3, 1614.

9. THOMAS ANYAN, D. D. was elected June 1, 1614. He resigned in April, 1629.

10. JOHN HOLT, D. D. succeeded May 1, 1629; and died on the 10th of January, in the following year.

11. THOMAS JACKSON, D. D. was elected February 17, 1630-1; and died September 1, 1640. He was distinguished in his day for an indefatigable pursuit of knowledge: he was also profound as a divine, and eminent as a preacher. His works were collected in three volumes folio, by Dr. Barnabus Oley, B. D.

12. ROBERT NEWLIN, B. D. attained the presidentship October 9, 1640; and was ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors in 1648.

EDMUND STANTON succeeded May 22, 1648, on the appointment of the same

* Fuller, in his *Abel Redivivus*, states, that he was a great benefactor to the college, in procuring an act of Parliament to confirm certain lands to it; in perspicuously elucidating some of the statutes which were thought ambiguous by Dr. Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, the Visitor; in repairing the hall, chapel, and library; and in improving the income of the Scholars and Chaplains.

power who displaced his predecessor. He was a learned and pious man; but, after holding his situation for about twelve years, he was removed, on the restoration of Charles II. by the King's commissioners for the reformation of the University, August 7, 1660; when Dr. NEWLIN was recalled, and retained the office till his death, which took place March 5, 1687, in the ninetieth year of his age.

13. THOMAS TURNER, D. D. has been already mentioned as a splendid benefactor. In the language of his epitaph, "Opes a Deo datas ad sempiternum Dei honorem aut vivus dedit aut moriens legavit." He was elected March 13, 1687-8; and died April 30, 1714.

14. BASIL KENNET, D. D. was elected May 8, 1714; and died January 3, 1714-15. He wrote the well known work on *Roman Antiquities*, so highly esteemed by the classical scholar.

15. JOHN MATHER, D. D. succeeded February 5, 1715; and died April 15, 1748.

16. THOMAS RANDOLPH, D. D. was elected April 23, 1748. He was afterwards Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and Archdeacon of Oxford. He died March 24, 1783. He was an able defender of the religion which he professed, and of that happy establishment to whose service he was ordained.

17. JOHN COOKE, D. D. succeeded April 2, 1783; and is at this time President, 1814.

PRELATES EDUCATED IN THIS COLLEGE.

1. NICHOLAS HEATH, Bishop of Rochester, 1540; Worcester, 1543; Archbishop of York, 1555. Ob. 1579. He was for some time a member of this society. He then removed to Christ's College, and afterwards to Clare Hall, in Cambridge, &c.

2. JAMES BROKES, Gloucester, 1554. Ob. 1559. He was Fellow of this society, and afterwards Master of Balliol College.

3. RICHARD PATES, Worcester, 1554-5; was deprived in 1559, and died at Louvain, in Flanders, but in what year is not known. He had been engaged in several embassies by Henry VIII. in the latter end of whose reign he was attainted of high treason; but, on Queen Mary's succession to the throne, his attainer was repealed, and he was preferred to the see of Worcester, of which he was deprived in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, when he retired to the Continent.

4. REGINALD POLE, Cardinal, 1536; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1555. Ob. 1558. He first became a nobleman of Magdalen College, where, in 1515, he was admitted B. A. In 1523, Bishop Fox entered and made him Fellow of this college, during his residence in foreign parts; but it does not appear that he ever came to take possession of his fellowship.

5. JOHN JEWELL, Salisbury, 1559. Ob. 1571. He has been, with great justice, described as one of the greatest lights which the Reformed Church of England has produced. Among innumerable testimonies which might be brought to establish the merit of this most admired prelate, that of John Morwen, who was his tutor in this college, is a peculiar tribute to his superior excellence. That inflexible Papist is forced to acknowledge, that though he was an heretic in faith, in life he was an angel*.

6. HENRY PARRY, Gloucester, 1607; Worcester, 1610. Ob. 1616. He was the favourite preacher of James I.

7. GEORGE WEBB, Limerick, 1634. Ob. 1641. He was some time of University College. Wood represents him as the best preacher of his time in the royal court, and the smoothest writer of sermons. He published several works, one of which, *The Practice of Quietness*, deserves, as Mr. Chalmers observes, to be better known.

* His celebrated *Defence of his Apology*, against the Popish divines, was commanded by Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. and four successive Archbishops, to be kept chained in all the parish churches, for the use of the public.

8. BENJAMIN PARRY, Ossory, 1677. Ob. 1678.

9. EDWARD RAINBOW, Carlisle, 1664. Ob. 1684. After being some time a member of this society, he removed to Magdalen College, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became Master; but, in 1650, he was deprived of that situation for refusing to sign a protestation against the King. He was, however, restored to his mastership by Charles II. became one of the royal Chaplains, &c. &c.

10. EDWARD FOWLER, Gloucester, 1691. Ob. 1714. He was an eminent controversial writer.

11. RICHARD POCOCKE, Ossory, 1756; Meath, 1765. Ob. 1765. His Travels in the East are universally known.

12. JOHN HUME, Bristol, 1756; Oxford, 1758; Salisbury, 1766. Ob. 1782.

13. THOMAS BURGESS, St. David's, 1803.

14. WALKER KING, Rochester, 1808.

Many other students of inferior rank have added, by their learning and abilities, to the reputation of this college; among whom, the following names are particularly selected:—John Shepreve, M. A. an eminent Latin poet, and whom Leland, in his *Cygnia Cantio*, styles, “Decus utriusque Linguae:” he was one of the first Greek Readers in this college, and composed the Life of Claymond, the first President, a manuscript of which is preserved in the library:—Dr. John Redman, or Redmayne, afterwards Head of Trinity College, Cambridge: he was a great scholar and divine, and assisted in compiling the Liturgy:—John Morwen, B. D. an admirable Greek scholar, and already mentioned as the private tutor of Bishop Jewell: he also instructed the learned Mary Roper, granddaughter of Sir Thomas More, in the Greek and Latin tongues:—Nicholas Udal, B. A. a scholar and poet of considerable reputation, and some time Master of Eton school:—Richard Edwards, M. A. a musician and poet: his *Palemon and*

Arcite was acted two successive nights before Queen Elizabeth, in the hall of Christ-Church College, 1566: his smaller poems are to be found in a collection known by the title of *The Paradise of Dainty Devices*:—Miles Windsor, M. A. who is styled, by Wood, a tolerable Latin scholar, but better orator: he applied himself to the study of antiquities, and communicated the collections he had made for a History of Oxford to Brian Twyne, who mentions him as “*Antiquæ Historiæ Artifex peritus*.”—Brian Twyne was, for some time, Greek Reader of this college: he afterwards applied himself, with unremitting diligence, to the study of antiquities; and published, in 1608, the first regular History of the University, entitled, “*Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis Apologia in tres libros divisa*.”—Hooker, the renowned author of *Ecclesiastical Polity*:—Sir Edwin Sandys, a solid statesman, as Camden styles him, “*ingenio et gravitate morum insignis*.” he was the pupil of Hooker, and is said to have been consulted by him in the composition of his immortal work:—Dr. Sebastian Benefield, sometime Reader of Rhetoric in his college, and afterwards the Lady Margaret’s Professor:—Alexander Gill, M. A. the celebrated Master of St. Paul’s school: Milton was among the many eminent persons whom he educated:—Dr. Daniel Featly, a learned divine and able controversial writer: he was the last Provost of Chelsea College:—John Hales, commonly called the ever-memorable, of whom Bishop Pearson gives the following character in the preface to this eminent man’s *Remains*, which that prelate published:—“He was a man of as great sharpness, quickness, and stability of wit, as ever this, or perhaps any nation bred: his industry strove, if it were possible, to equal the largeness of his capacity: proportionable to his reading was his meditation, which furnished him with a judgment beyond the vulgar reach of man,” &c.:—Sir John Mennis, Knight, a great traveller, with talents for poetry; but he is more known for his skill in marine affairs: he was a vice-admiral in the reign of Charles I. from whom he received

the honour of knighthood, and to whom he remained faithful, as well as to his family, in all its reverses: on the Restoration, he was made Constable of Dover Castle, and appointed Comptroller of the Navy, which situations he enjoyed during the remainder of his life:—Dr. Thomas Greaves, eminent for his learning, and Arabic Professor:—Edmund Chishull, B. D. ; he was Chaplain to the factory of Smyrna ; and, after his death, Dr. Mead published his Travels in Turkey : he was also the able antagonist of Dodwell:—Dr. Richard Fiddes, the biographer of Cardinal Wolsey : he composed, among other theological works, a Body of Divinity, in folio, for which the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D. D. :—John Anstis, LL. D. the herald ; he was joined with his father in the office of Garter King at Arms, and enjoyed the post of Register and Genealogist of the Order of the Bath:—Henry Hare, Lord Colerane, who has been mentioned as a benefactor to the library ; an excellent Greek scholar, poet, and antiquary:—Dr. Nathaniel Forster, a divine of great erudition:—Dr. John Burton, an eminent Greek scholar, and discharged the office of Tutor in this college with great reputation : he was afterwards Fellow and Vice-Provost of Eton College :—Dr. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter and President of the Society of Antiquaries, to whose *Archæologia* he was a great contributor:—Sir Ashton Lever, Knt. the collector of the most comprehensive museum of natural history ever formed by an individual ; and which, to the disgrace of the nation, was suffered to be dispersed by an auction:—Thomas Day, who was remarkable for pleasing manners, eccentric conduct, and romantic opinions: his works, whether political, poetical, or moral, possess the peculiarities of the writer.



J. Bluck sculp.

Mackenzie del.

CHAPTER HOUSE.

London: Pub. by J. G. Allen, at the Strand, for R. Isberran's History of Oxford.

CHRIST-CHURCH.

THIS princely college was founded by Cardinal WOLSEY. He obtained two bulls of Pope Clement VII. the one dated 1524, the other 1525, for the dissolution of twenty-two religious houses, whose revenues were estimated at nearly 2000*l.* per annum, for the purpose of converting them to the use of two colleges, which he proposed to erect at Ipswich and Oxford, the respective places of his birth and education. The foundation was celebrated, with pompous ceremonies, March 20, 1525, in the presence of the assembled University; when the Cardinal, after an eloquent speech, laid the first stone, on which his several titles and the date were engraved. The company afterwards repaired to St. Frideswide's Church, where a Latin sermon was preached by Dr. John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, from Proverbs ix. 1. *Sapientia edificavit sibi domum.* A sumptuous banquet concluded the ceremonies of the day. The royal patent, after an eulogium on the Cardinal's wise administration of public affairs, gives him permission to settle his projected foundation at Oxford, on the site of St. Frideswide's priory; and the name originally intended, "College of Secular Priests," was now changed to "Cardinal College." The clergy ordained to compose its society, were to be denominated, "The Dean and Canons secular of the Cardinal of York;" to be incorporated into one body, and subsist by perpetual succession. He was also empowered to settle upon it a clear revenue of two thousand pounds. By other patents and grants, various ecclesiastical preferments were bestowed upon the college, which was to be dedicated to the praise, glory, and honour of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. Frideswide, and All Saints. According to the statutes which the Founder had framed, for the government of his noble

institution, it was to consist of a Dean, Sub-Dean, sixty Canons of the first order, forty of the second order, thirty Chaplains, twelve Clerks, sixteen Choristers, with Readers on Divinity, Canon Law, Civil Law, Medicine, Liberal Arts, and Humanity, as *Professores Publici*; and Readers on Logic, Philosophy, Sophistry, and Humanity, as *Professores Domestici*; four Censors of Manners and Learning; three Prefects, or Masters of the Treasury; four Collectors of Rents, and twenty Servants; in all, one hundred and eighty-six persons. Certain sums of money were also assigned, to be bestowed yearly, for the entertainment of strangers, charitable purposes, and the maintaining of horses to expedite the college business.

Such was the magnificent plan formed by the splendid and beneficent spirit of Wolsey, for the government of his institution. The Cardinal himself named the first Dean, Dr. John Hygden, President of Magdalen College, and eighteen Canons, men of distinguished name and reputation, from the other colleges in Oxford. To these he, from time to time, added such as by their eminent talents and various learning might illustrate the character of the college, wherever they were to be found. But while this magnificent structure was rapidly advancing, under his immediate care and direction, the Cardinal fell from that high state of power and fortune which could alone have enabled him to complete it. In two years after this event, it appears to have been dissolved*. Amidst all the sufferings and mortifications attendant upon his disgrace, it seems to have been the predominant wish of this great man's heart, that his college should not

* This structure furnished employment for several hundred workmen, including artists in various branches. Some notion of the magnificence of the design may be entertained, when it appears, that the expences, from November 1, 1528, to October the 7th following, being the third year of its progress, amounted to 7385*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* It was not, therefore, without reason, that the cessation of this grand undertaking was considered, at the time, as a public misfortune.

partake of its Founder's misfortunes. Lord Herbert particularly mentions the poignant concern which afflicted him when he had reason to apprehend, that his foundations would share in the general confiscation of his property. He is said to have written to the King, as on his knees and with weeping eyes, to spare the college at Oxford; but no answer was returned. He had fondly indulged the expectation, that it would have been a monument which posterity would contemplate as a proof of his love of learning; and that it would inspire every distant age to consider him as a noble patron of it. At length, however, on the entreaty of the society, and of the University at large, the King, in 1532, refounded the institution by the name of King Henry VIII.th's College in Oxford, to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Frideswide; as well as to be endowed with a revenue of two thousand pounds per annum, for the maintenance of a Dean and twelve Canons, who should form a chapter and body corporate. In this state the college continued till May 20, 1545, when the charter was surrendered by them into the hands of the King; and they were dismissed, with pensions, till they should receive some more permanent provision. In the following year, the King, by his letters patent, dated November 4, translated the Bishop's see from Osney, where it had been established in 1542, to this College, and made it a cathedral, by the title of "*Ecclesia Christi Cathedralis, Oxon. ex fundatione Regis Henrici Octavi;*" settling therein a Bishop, Dean, and eight Canons: to whom all the estates were consigned, on condition of their maintaining three Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek; one hundred Students in Theology, Arts, or Philosophy; eight Chaplains, and a numerous Choir. At the same time the town was honoured with the title of city, and placed in subordination to the Bishop, with a reserve of the privileges and laws of the University. The First Bishop of the new see was Robert King, the last Abbot of Osney; and the first Dean was Richard Coxe, translated from Osney. The consequence of this

translation was, the entire dilapidation of Osney Abbey, one of the most magnificent ecclesiastical structures in Europe, of which scarce a vestige now remains. Its great wealth can alone be assigned as a reason for its destruction. No change afterwards took place in the number or constitution of the society, except the addition of one studentship*; and Queen Elizabeth, in 1561, ordered, that there should be an annual election from Westminster school: the other vacancies are filled up by the Dean and Chapter. This body have their title and institution by royal grant; and the college is governed by their acts, revocable at their pleasure. The King is their Visitor, or persons acting under the royal commission.

THOMAS WOLSEY, the original Founder of this magnificent college, was born in the month of March, 1471†. His father, though of mean condition, possessed some property, nor does it appear to be an authenticated fact, that he was, by trade, a butcher. At all events, he was qualified to send his son, at an early age, to school, with the view of preparing him for the ecclesiastical profession. At the age of fifteen, he was a student at Oxford, and obtained the degree of B. A. which procured him, at the University, the name of the boy-bachelor. Few at so early an age, with all the advantages of rank and affluence, attained, in those times, academical honours. In consequence of his early attainments, he was elected Fellow of Magdalen College, appointed Master of the collegiate school, and entrusted with the education of the sons of the Marquis of Dorset,

* In Queen Elizabeth's reign, the family of Venables, in Cheshire, giving an estate to this college, on a composition, it was agreed, that the nomination of a Student should be in the heirs of that family; which was confirmed by an act of Parliament, 1601, 43d Elizabeth.—WILLIS's *Cathedrals*, vol. II. p. 429.

† Parish registers were not instituted in England till 1535: so that minute precision in the births, &c. particularly of persons in the middle classes, is scarcely to be expected previous to that time.

who rewarded him with the rectory of Lymington, in Somersetshire, and soon after he went to reside there. About this time, he is generally said to have been Bursar of Magdalen, and the architect of its beautiful tower; but Dr. Chandler, the late learned historian of that college, has declared, that, in the course of his researches respecting it, he could discover no authority to justify the opinion, that Wolsey possessed that office. A singular circumstance happened to him during the short time he resided at Lymington. His frank and social disposition often led him into scenes of convivial merriment not altogether suited to his clerical character, and having been engaged in a riot at a fair in the neighbourhood, Sir Amias Paulet, a justice of the peace, ordered him to be placed in the stocks; for so Fiddes seems to have interpreted Stowe's expression, that he was laid by the heels. This event induced him to leave Lymington, when he became Domestic Chaplain to Henry Dean, Archbishop of Canterbury. On the death of that Prelate, in the same year, he was appointed Chaplain to Sir John Nanfan, of Worcestershire, Treasurer of Calais, then in the possession of the English, whom he assisted in the duties of that office. By the influence of that gentleman, he was nominated one of the Chaplains to Henry VII. His advancement now accompanied the developement of his talents; and he was accordingly presented to the rectory of Redgrave, in the diocese of Norwich, by the Abbot of St. Edmund's. At this time, Fox, Bishop of Winchester, then Lord Privy Seal, and Sir Thomas Lovel, Chancellor of the Exchequer, favoured him with their regard. They, it seems, thought him qualified, pending the treaty of marriage between the King and Margaret, Dowager of Savoy, to be employed on a mission to the Emperor Maximilian, her father; and the King, after conversing with him on the subject, approved the nomination. This business he executed with such extraordinary dispatch, that when his Majesty was about to rebuke him for his delay, he was in attendance to give an account of the able execution of his commission. The deanery

of Lincoln was the unsolicited reward of his conduct on this occasion. He had not long been in possession of this dignity, when Henry VII. died (22d April, 1509), and was succeeded by his only son, Henry VIII. who possessed advantages, by a combination of personal figure, spirit, wealth, and political connections, which rendered his situation superior to that of any of his predecessors on the English throne. Wolsey was now in the thirty-eighth year of his age, and though a priest, he frequented the entertainments of the young courtiers, of which he partook with the gaiety of secular freedom. One of his Oxford pupils had succeeded to the marquisate of Dorset, and was an intimate companion of the King. In his company, it is probable that Wolsey obtained opportunities of studying the sovereign's temper and inclinations, as well as of recommending himself to his serious favour by the knowledge of public affairs, which, in the midst of pleasure and dissipation, he dexterously took occasion to display. Riches and honours now flowed in upon him. In the first year of Henry, he received a grant of lands and tenements in London, was admitted to the Privy Council, and appointed Almoner. Soon after, the King gave him the rectory of Torrington, made him Canon of the collegiate church of Windsor, and Registrar of the Order of the Garter. Archbishop Bambridge appointed him to a prebend in the cathedral church of York (1512), where he was soon advanced to the deanery. The Pope also, informed of his increasing ascendancy over the monarch, allowed him to hold benefices to the annual amount of two thousand marks; but no particular office in the state was committed to his charge, until after the French war in 1513. When Henry declared hostilities against France, at the instigation of the Pope, Wolsey was called to an employment by no means congenial to his clerical profession. The fitting out and provisioning the army was committed to his care; and on this occasion he proved himself equally fit for every kind of business. When Tournay had surrendered to the English arms, the new Bishop had lately been nominated

to the see, but not installed ; and Henry, conceiving that he had acquired by conquest a right to the bishopric, gave it to Wolsey ; a proceeding contrary to the rules of the church, and which afterwards occasioned much trouble and vexation to them both.

On the return of Henry from France, the bishopric of Lincoln was bestowed on Wolsey ; but he had scarcely been invested with this new honour, when York also became vacant, and he was advanced to the archiepiscopal dignity. His power was now continually increasing ; and the marriage of the Princess Mary, Henry's sister, with Louis of France, was accomplished by his exertions*. In the forty-fifth year of his age (December 22, 1515), Wolsey was advanced to the rank of Cardinal, and installed in Westminster Abbey, with uncommon pomp and magnificence. About the same time, the Great Seal was given to him for life, with the dignity of Chancellor of the Realm. In fact, he had acquired such an ascendancy, that though the King appeared personally in every important transaction, the emanations of the royal will were little more than the reflected purposes of the minister. This part of Wolsey's history connects his power, wealth, and splendour with all the important transactions of these times. His extraordinary influence now attained a consummate addition by his legatine commission, which enabled him to institute a court, clothed with a censorial jurisdiction over

* On the death of Louis (January 1, 1515), the young queen dowager's suspected partiality for the Duke of Suffolk, who was sent to condole with her on the occasion, became known by her unreserved determination to marry him, which she shortly fulfilled. A singular incident occurred at this juncture, that served to shew how popular the opinion of Wolsey's excessive influence over the mind of Henry, had become. An enthusiastic friar went from London to Paris ; and, obtaining an audience of Mary, told her gravely of a rumour in England, that she intended to marry the Duke of Suffolk. "Of all men," said the friar, "beware of him ; for I can assure you, that he and Wolsey have dealings with Satan, by which they rule the King for their own ends."

the whole body of the priesthood. On the death of Pope Leo X. Wolsey aspired to the triple crown; but he had to contend with impediments which it was not probable he could controul, and in this object he was disappointed. Adrian, who had been the tutor of Charles V. was elected at a very advanced time of life; and, on his death, after no long interval, Wolsey again presented himself as a candidate for the Papacy, when the better fortune of Clement VII. prevailed; but, though disappointed in this view of his ambition, he was gratified in every other wish that his lofty mind could generate. In 1523, the court being at Abingdon, on an invitation from the University, the Queen was induced to honour it with a visit, and Wolsey attended her. The Cardinal, in reply to the oration which was addressed to him on the occasion, declared, that he had the interests of his parental University much at heart, and was desirous of substantially evincing his filial attachment. He accordingly proposed to found certain public Lectures, and offered to undertake the revision of the statutes. The convocation accordingly decreed, that the laws should be placed in the Cardinal's hands, to be corrected, reformed, changed, or expunged, as he in his discretion should think fit. Cambridge soon after followed the example of the sister University, and even exceeded her in its adulation. From the date of his revision of the statutes, it has been correctly observed, that the progress of popular learning, and the improvement of the language, were rapid and extraordinary in the Universities. When he had instituted the promised Lectures, he proceeded in his favourite design of Christ-Church College. The foundations were laid soon after the news arrived of the battle of Pavia; and on his return from the important embassy to France, he founded a public school at Ipswich, his native town, which was intended as a nursery for the college at Oxford, similar to the schools of Winchester and Eton, instituted by the Founders for the supply of their respective foundations in the

two Universities*. The Cardinal's college, as it is observed by Dr. T. Warton, was one of the first seminaries in an English University, that professed to explode the pedantries of the old barbarous philosophy, and to cultivate the graces of polite literature.

Wolsey, as Lord Chancellor, had occasion to observe the ignorance of the lawyers, as, in his episcopal character, he had become acquainted with that of the clergy. To remedy this evil, he projected an institution, to be established in London, where the study of the law should be cultivated†. His munificent spirit in promoting every design connected with the advancement of science, appears also in the protection he afforded to the first promoters of the College of Physicians. The grandeur of Wolsey continued to increase until he became possessed of greater power than, perhaps, any subject had ever enjoyed. He was virtually the head of the Church in England; prime political minister; the chief judge of law and equity; legislator of the two Universities; arbiter of disputes between the King and foreign princes; and his income was supposed to be equal to the amount of the royal revenues: but this reflected splendour was destined to fade away, and, at length, to suffer a total extinction. Henry's passion for Anne Boleyn, and his consequent determination to obtain a divorce from the Queen, placed Wolsey in a station of unprecedented difficulty. In the progress of the divorce, he must be considered as the twofold minister of the King and the Pope; to both he was bound to act with fidelity, and the service of the one was contrary to the interests of the other. The violence of the King's passion,

* He ordered a grammar to be prepared for the use of the Students in this school, to which he wrote a prefatory address. This is, perhaps, the only literary production of Wolsey that can be considered as a publication.

† The model for the building was considered as a master-piece of architecture, and remained, long after his death, as a curiosity in the palace of Greenwich.—GALT's *Life of Wolsey*, p. 209.

quickened by the impatient ambition of Anne Boleyn, the Queen's enmity, the resentment of the priesthood, the hatred of the Lutheran Reformers, the exasperated pride of the nobility, the general envy of his greatness, the popular outcry in favour of the Queen, and the dilatory proceedings of the court of Rome, all combined to place the Cardinal in a state of danger which it appeared to be impossible for him to avoid, or to baffle. His ruin was now determined, and he saw it; but he acted as if his mind was not affected by the apprehensions of it. He opened the Michaelmas term, 1529, with all his usual pomp and ceremony, and performed the duties of his office, as if he felt the full security of his former power. The next day he remained at home, but no messenger came from the King. On the following morning, however, the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk arrived to require his delivery of the Great Seal, as well as to inform him of the King's pleasure, that he should remove to Esher, one of his episcopal seats as Bishop of Winchester. This he refused, unless they produced the royal commission, with which they were not furnished. On the next day they returned with credentials, which could not be disputed. He accordingly left his house at Whitehall, with all its superb and costly furniture; but, on his way to Esher, he was met by a messenger, with assurances of the King's unaltered esteem, which he received with the utmost humility. Articles of impeachment were now prepared against him; many of which were false and frivolous, and the rest insufficient to have implicated his life. The principal strength of his opponents lay in the House of Lords, among the nobility, prelates, and abbots, and the bill of impeachment passed that branch of the legislature: but, in the House of Commons, Thomas Cromwell, his secretary, so ably exposed the absurdity of the charges, and so powerfully vindicated the integrity of his master, that the Commons threw out the bill, as unworthy of investigation. This conduct of the Lower House of Parliament, considering the circumstances of the times, and its

general subserviency to the crown, is a very striking eulogium on the long and various administration of Wolsey. The impeachment having failed, the Cardinal was immediately indicted on the sixteenth statute of Richard II. for having exercised his legatine commission without the King's authority; a most unfounded accusation. Wolsey's answer to the judge who was sent to him on the occasion, displaying at once his pride towards his accusers, and his submission to the King, was perverted into an acknowledgment of the offence. All his moveables were, therefore, declared to be forfeited to the crown: but he was not, as the law commands, committed to prison. The Cardinal was now overtaken by a dangerous fit of sickness, the consequence of those corrosions of his mind, which the change in his state and the mortifications he suffered, occasioned. Henry, indeed, seems to have been sensibly affected at his situation, and he not only sent his own physicians to attend him, but accompanied this mark of regard with other tokens of his favour. The King took a ring from his finger, containing a ruby, on which his own head was engraved, and sent it, with many kind assurances, to the Cardinal: he also ordered Anne Boleyn, who happened to be present, to send some token of her regard, when she took a golden tablet from her side, and transmitted it to him. Soon after Wolsey was pardoned, in all due form, and replaced in the see of York, with a pension of a thousand marks from the bishopric of Winchester. At the same time, Henry, unknown to the Privy Council, restored to him plate and effects to the value of upwards of six thousand pounds. These testimonies of the royal regard were of more potent efficacy in the recovery of his health than any medicinal aid; and having been allowed permission, when he presented the magnificent palace of Hampton Court to the King, to reside in Richmond castle, he obtained leave to remove from Esher to the more healthy air and cheerful scenery of that mansion. His enemies, however, apprehending, if he resided so near the court, that the King might be induced to visit or recal

him, recommended his being sent to the superintendence of his diocese; and he was accordingly ordered to his archiepiscopal residence*. Caywood castle, about twelve miles distance from York, was the place he preferred; and, with somewhat of his former spirit, he began to repair and improve it, as well as to acquire popularity in the country round it, by his general hospitality and bounteous charities. The short period of his residence in this ancient mansion was, perhaps, the happiest of his life; and here, it may be presumed, he would have closed it in peace, venerated by all who lived within the influence of his chastened power and beneficent piety. But he was not suffered to enjoy the tranquillity which he now thought was secured to him. The capricious Henry was persuaded to issue orders for his being arrested for high treason, and to be conducted to London. He accordingly quitted Caywood amid the prayers and lamentations of the people. In the whole of his treatment from the moment of his arrest, the utmost respect and consideration were manifested to him, by the special command of the King. The Earl of Shrewsbury, who entertained him on his way, at Sheffield Park, with the most honourable regard, was authorized to assure him, that, though the King could not satisfy his Council without sending him to trial, still he believed him guiltless. Here Wolsey's constitution, impaired by age and sorrow, suddenly gave way, and he was seized with a violent flux, which greatly weakened him. In this situation he was, when Sir William Kingston, Constable of the Tower, arrived to convey him to London. That officer, by order of the King, assured him of his Majesty's continued regard; and, at the same time, informed him, that he was to suit the progress of his journey to his health and convenience.

* He commenced his journey towards York about the end of Lent; when his train consisted of a hundred and sixty horse, and seventy-two waggons, loaded with the relics of his furniture. It is impossible not to reflect with wonder on the state of his former grandeur, which made him appear at present in a comparative state of poverty.

The Cardinal, however, anxious to meet his enemies, refused the indulgence, and the illness increased on his journey. On the evening of the third day after he left Sheffield Park, he arrived at Leicester, and as he approached the monastery, the abbot and friars were waiting with torches to receive him. "I am come," he said, "to lay my bones among you:" and on the second day after his arrival his vaticination was fulfilled. He died November 28, 1530, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. A short time previous to his death, he addressed Sir William Kingston in the following manner:—"I pray you commend me humbly to the King, and beseech him, in my behalf, to call to his princely remembrance, all matters that have passed between him and me, particularly in what respects the Queen, and then he must know whether I have given him any just cause of offence. He is a prince of a most royal nature; but rather than want any part of his pleasure, he will endanger the half of his kingdom. Often have I knelt before him for three hours together, endeavouring to persuade him from his will and appetite; but could not prevail. Had I served God as diligently as I have done the King, he would not have given me over in my grey hairs." Two days after his death, he was interred in the abbey church of Leicester; but the spot is not known*. If it be true, that no man by less effort ever attained so much dignity as Cardinal Wolsey, few have been thrown from such a height under the imputation of smaller crimes. He was a character of the most splendid kind. Haughty, ambitious, and magnificent, he felt himself formed to range in the higher order of civilised life; and his conduct, whatever were his objects, was uniformly great. His exterior was dignified, his demeanour courtly, his discernment rapid, his

* As to the report of his having poisoned himself, founded on an expression in the printed work of Cavendish, it has been amply refuted by a late eminent antiquary, the learned Dr. Pegge, grandfather to Sir Christopher Pegge, the present Regius Professor of Medicine.—See *Gent. Mag.* vol. XXV.; and two very able articles on the Cardinal's impeachment, p. 219, 345.

comprehension vast, and his eloquence commanding. The number, variety, and magnitude of his public trusts, in all of which he was eminently distinguished, are proofs of the elastic powers of his mind, and the versatility of his talents for business. His avidity to amass wealth was contrasted by an expenditure so generous, that it lost the name of avarice, and deserved to be dignified with that of ambition. His ostentation was so richly blended with munificence and hospitality, that it ought to be ascribed rather to the love of distinction, than to vanity; and his pride was so nearly allied to honour and justice, that it seemed to be essential to his accomplishments as a statesman. His name, it is true, is not connected with those of poets, historians, or artists; but how many men, the pride of England and the ornaments of human nature, may trace the origin of their best attainments to the institutions and efforts of Wolsey! The breadth and solidity of his designs and undertakings for promoting knowledge, entitle him to be placed very high, if not pre-eminent, among the patrons of learning. He was, in the emphatic sense of the word, a statesman; and his munificence to literature was not bestowed on individuals, but distributed with a general liberality, for the perpetual benefit of the realm. The mind is disposed to contemplate this part of his policy with unmingled satisfaction; and, notwithstanding the overweening ostentation of his household and deportment, the aim with which he reformed the laws of the Universities, founded colleges, and procured eminent professors to alter the stagnant state of learning, entitles him to be considered as animated by that noble ambition, which has immortality for its motive, the improvement of mankind for its means, and the gratitude of posterity for its reward. It would not be doing justice to the memory of this extraordinary man, were the following testimony in his favour to be omitted. It was written so near the time in which he lived, that it may be supposed to be a fair transcript of the then prevailing opinion: it tends also to confirm the preceding sketch of his character.

———— This Cardinal,
 Though from an humble stock, undoubtedly
 Was fashioned to much honour. From his cradle
 He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
 Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading:
 Lofty and sour to them that lov'd him not,
 But, to those men that sought him, sweet as summer.
 And, though he was unsatisfied in getting
 (Which was a sin), yet in bestowing, Madam,
 He was most princely. Ever witness for him
 Those twins of learning, that he rais'd in you,
 Ipswich and Oxford! One of which fell with him,
 Unwilling to outlive the good that did it;
 The other, though unfinish'd, yet so famous,
 So excellent in art, and still so rising,
 That Christendom shall ever speak his virtue.
 His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him:
 For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
 And found the blessedness of being little;
 And to add greater honours to his age
 Than man could give him, he died fearing God.

SHAKSPEARE'S *King Henry VIII.* act iv. scene 2.

BENEFACTORS.

ROBERT CHALONER, D. D. Canon of Windsor, bequeathed, by his will, dated 20th June, 1620, 20*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of a Divinity Lecture, or to form exhibitions for three poor Scholars, to be chosen from Amersham, in Buckinghamshire, or Goldsborough or Knaresborough, in Yorkshire.

JOAN BOSTOCKE, of New Windsor, in Berkshire, bequeathed, April 1, 1633, certain tenements in Peascod-street, in that place, whose rents were to be given,

by the Dean and Canons, to four poor Students, with a preference in favour of her kindred.

THOMAS WHYTE, citizen of London, gave eight pounds per annum, arising from certain tenements in Shoe-lane, London, to two Scholars, one of this house, and the other of Trinity College, Cambridge.

WILLIAM WICKHAM, some time student of this house, gave the perpetual advowson of the parish church of Staunton-upon-Wye, in Herefordshire, to be presented, as vacancies should occur, to Students of the first class.—There appears to be no record of the dates of the two foregoing benefactions.

WILLIAM THURSTON, a wealthy citizen of London, gave, by his will, dated 1663, nine hundred pounds, for the founding a fellowship to King's College, Oxford. A contention accordingly arose between Christ-Church, Oriel, and Brasen Nose, which are all, in their respective charters, styled, "The King's College," as to the application of this bequest; but it was, at length, adjudged to Christ-Church; and it was determined by the King to add another studentship to the number.

RICHARD GARDINER, D. D. and Canon, gave, in the same year, certain lands in Bourton-on-the-Water, in Gloucestershire, of the annual value of fourteen pounds, to be bestowed, by the Dean and Chapter, on two poor Servitors or Scholars.

RICHARD BUSBY, D. D. the celebrated Master of Westminster school, who died in 1695, left a stipend for a Catechetical Lecture, to be read in one of the parish churches in Oxford, by a member of this house.

Lady HOLFORD, Bishop FELL, and other benefactors, have bequeathed various sums as exhibitions, or for the better maintenance of Students from the Charter-House and other places.

The Ecclesiastical Preferments in the gift of this college.—RECTORIES, East

Hampstead, Berkshire; Slayton, Buckinghamshire; St. Fudye, Cornwall; Shering, Essex; Batsford, Iron Acton, Gloucestershire; Staunton-upon-Wye, Herefordshire; Swanton Novers, with Woodnorton, Norfolk; Wendlebury and Westwell, Oxfordshire; Wentnor, Shropshire; Odecombe, Somersetshire; and Semley, Wiltshire:—VICARAGES, Cowpull alias Cople, Flitton with Silsowe, Bedfordshire; Ardington, East Garston, and Marcham, Berkshire; Willen, Buckinghamshire; Great Budworth, Frodsham, Rinton, alias Runcorn, Cheshire; Great Torrington, Devonshire; Tolpudell, Dorsetshire; Bladington, Downe, Ampney, Lower Swell, Thornbury, Turkdean, Twining, Wooton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire; Hawkhurst, Kent; Kirkham, Lancashire; Badbey, with Newnham, Easton Mawdit, Flower, Harringworth, Ravensthorpe, Stareton, alias Staverdale, Northamptonshire; Blackbourton, Brizenorton, Cassington, Chalgrove, Pirton, St. Mary Magdalen in Oxford, St. Thomas Oxon, Southstoke, Spilsbury, Oxfordshire; Batheaston, Norton Canonorum, Somersetshire; Charlton, Chippenham, Lavington East, Wiltshire; Bramham, Broughton, Charleton, Featherstone, Kildwick, North Ottrington, Preston, Skipton, Thornton in le Street, and Wath, Yorkshire:—CURACIES, Ashenden, Dourton, Hillesden, Lathbury, Buckinghamshire; Compton Parva, North Nibles, Temple Guiting, Gloucestershire; Tring, with Wigginton, Hertfordshire; Bowden Magna, Market-Harborough, Leicestershire; Daventry, Northamptonshire; Bensington or Benson, Binsey, Caversham, Cowley, Drayton, Stratton Audley, Oxfordshire; Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire; Badsey, Hampton, South Littleton, North Littleton, Uffenham, and Wickhamford, Worcestershire.—The clear yearly value of this college, 20th Henry VIII. was 455*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* as MS. Valor. in Offic. Primit.; but in Brian Twyne, the value is 703*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*—The King is the Visitor.

Had Wolsey been permitted to complete the design which he had so fondly meditated when he laid the first stone of this college, he would have raised a structure which, uniting public benefit with splendid figure and establishment,

would not have had an equal in the most flourishing kingdoms of Europe: but even in its present state it offers an impressive example of collegiate magnificence; and to describe it as it deserves, in all its parts, demands a larger space than the allotted portion of these volumes will allow.

The CHURCH is the same which belonged to the Priory of St. Frideswide, where that saint and her parents were entombed. When it came into the possession of Cardinal Wolsey, he pulled down a part of the west end, with the design, according to Wood, to employ it as a place for private prayers and theological exercises; having then formed the plan of a far more magnificent structure for the ceremonial offices of public devotion. This church, built in the shape of a cross, with a spire steeple in the middle, was formerly much higher. The tower contains the bells belonging to Osney Abbey, except the great Tom. The nave and transepts were raftered under in brackets and pannels, like some of our best wrought parochial churches; and the choir and aisles on each side vaulted or arched with stone, by the Cardinal's direction, the stone being brought from Osney Abbey. The length from east to west is only an hundred and fifty-four feet; though, before the Cardinal pulled down three pillars or arches of the west part, it was fifty feet longer. The length of the cross aisle, from north to south, is one hundred and two feet. The height of the western part is forty-one feet and a half; and in the choir thirty-seven feet and a half. The breadth of the nave and side aisles is fifty-four feet; and the height of the present steeple an hundred and forty-four feet. The length of the choir is eighty feet. The builders of this church were chiefly the Priors, who began it in the reign of Henry I. The Latin chapel was built about the end of Henry the Third's reign, as the chapter-house seems to have been. This fine room opens into the east cloister, and retains its original appearance; it is also enriched with many interesting and curious portraits, ancient and modern. Five monuments of great antiquity are still remaining in this church. The first, which is under the great window in the



W. Marshall del.

PART OF

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

R. Bonnet sculp.



HALL OF CHRIST CHURCH.

London. Pub^d Aug⁵ 1841 at 20 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

A. Pugin del^o

T. Black sculp^t

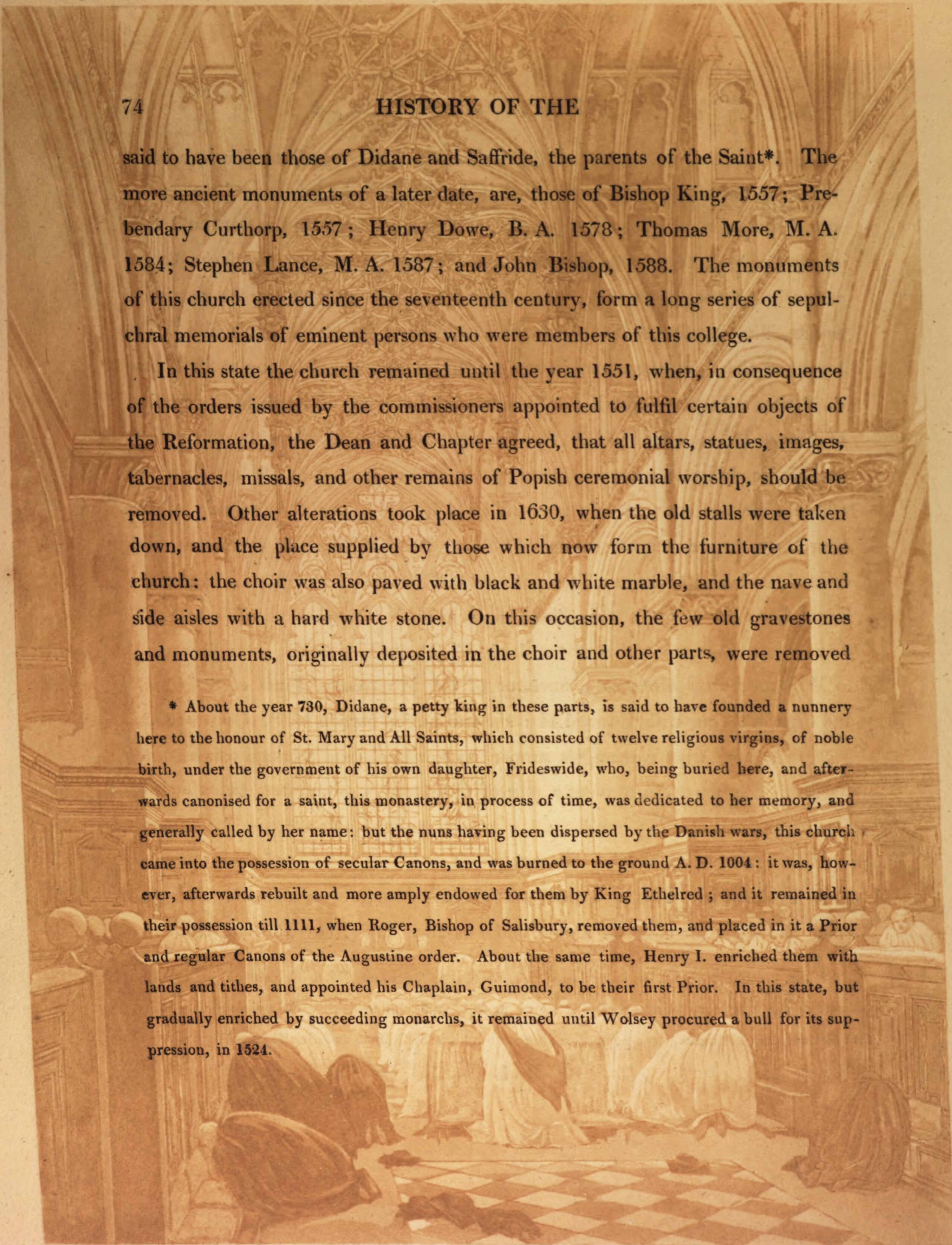
north cross aisle, was erected to the memory of James Souch or Zouch, a benefactor to the convent, and who died in 1503. Who he was is not known; but the device of an inkhorn and pencase, which is repeated on the front and sides of the tomb, has been thought to denote, that he was connected with the dispensation or practice of the law. The other four tombs are between the respective arches, dividing the Divinity or Latin chapel from the middle north aisle. The lowest of these displays a man in armour, and is supposed to belong to Sir Henry de Bathe, a Justice of the King's Bench, and Justiciary of England in the reign of Henry III. and died in 1261*. The next above him displays the effigy of an ecclesiastic, lying on a tomb, supposed to be that of Guimond, the first Prior, by whose care the convent was re-established in 1111, and the building of the church was begun, who died about 1149; or Prior Philip, who finished it, and erected the beautiful shrine of the patroness, still remaining, into which he transferred her remains 1180. He died before 1225, but in what year is uncertain. The next monument is that of the Lady Elizabeth Montacute, some time wife to William Baron Montacute, ancestor of the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury, and high in favour with Edward II.: she was buried here in 1353. On the tomb lies her statue, with two angels supporting her head, and a hound couchant at her feet. She gave the convent a part of that meadow which now forms such a stately outlet to Christ-Church, and whose charming walks are considered as a beautiful feature of Oxford. The uppermost or last of these tombs is the shrine of St. Frideswide. This is a neat and elegant structure erected over a tomb, which had on it the effigy of a man and woman in brass, now torn off, and are

* Mr. Gutch, in a note, p. 304 of the *Appendix to Wood's History*, &c. with his usual judgment, considers the armed appearance of this figure as fully sufficient to justify the opinion, that this monument does not belong to a person holding such a high civil office as Justiciary of England.

said to have been those of Didane and Saffride, the parents of the Saint*. The more ancient monuments of a later date, are, those of Bishop King, 1557; Prebendary Curthorp, 1557; Henry Dowe, B. A. 1578; Thomas More, M. A. 1584; Stephen Lance, M. A. 1587; and John Bishop, 1588. The monuments of this church erected since the seventeenth century, form a long series of sepulchral memorials of eminent persons who were members of this college.

In this state the church remained until the year 1551, when, in consequence of the orders issued by the commissioners appointed to fulfil certain objects of the Reformation, the Dean and Chapter agreed, that all altars, statues, images, tabernacles, missals, and other remains of Popish ceremonial worship, should be removed. Other alterations took place in 1630, when the old stalls were taken down, and the place supplied by those which now form the furniture of the church: the choir was also paved with black and white marble, and the nave and side aisles with a hard white stone. On this occasion, the few old gravestones and monuments, originally deposited in the choir and other parts, were removed

* About the year 730, Didane, a petty king in these parts, is said to have founded a nunnery here to the honour of St. Mary and All Saints, which consisted of twelve religious virgins, of noble birth, under the government of his own daughter, Frideswide, who, being buried here, and afterwards canonised for a saint, this monastery, in process of time, was dedicated to her memory, and generally called by her name: but the nuns having been dispersed by the Danish wars, this church came into the possession of secular Canons, and was burned to the ground A. D. 1004: it was, however, afterwards rebuilt and more amply endowed for them by King Ethelred; and it remained in their possession till 1111, when Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, removed them, and placed in it a Prior and regular Canons of the Augustine order. About the same time, Henry I. enriched them with lands and tithes, and appointed his Chaplain, Guimond, to be their first Prior. In this state, but gradually enriched by succeeding monarchs, it remained until Wolsey procured a bull for its suppression, in 1524.





F. Nash del.

CHOIR of the CATHEDRAL.

F. Lewis sculp.

London Pub.^d Oct^r 1-1813, at 101 Strand for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

out of their places, into the aisles on each side of the choir; and the far greater part of them have been despoiled of their ornamental and characteristic brass-work: some of them were also employed for purposes of the most ordinary convenience. About the same time, the greater part of the old windows, representing *The History of St. Frideswide*, with the armorial bearings and devices of many noble benefactors to the monastery, were taken down, and new windows erected, the work of Abraham Van Linge, some of which were destroyed by the fanatical spirit that prevailed during the usurpation, but others were fortunately taken down and preserved. The subjects are, *The Story of Jonah*, dated 1631, in the south aisle; *The Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah*, 1634; *Christ disputing with the Doctors*, in the east window of the divinity chapel, 1640. The east window, containing *The Nativity*, from a design of Sir James Thornhill, was executed by William Price, in 1696, at the expence of 200*l.* and was the gift of Peter Birch, Prebendary of Westminster, and formerly a Chaplain of this college. The window in the north aisle, representing *St. Peter conducted out of Prison by the Angel*, dated 1700, was painted by Isaac Oliver the younger, when he was eighty-four years of age, and given by him to the college. The other windows contain a great variety of arms, crests, devices, and inscriptions; and many remains of old painted glass have been judiciously disposed in complete windows or compartments. Some of them were collected and given by Mr. Alderman Fletcher. The window which contains the portrait of Bishop King*, lately engraved, was erected soon after his death, and taken down in 1651, to preserve it from fanatical depreda-

* By the side of this portrait is the view of part of the south elevation of OSNEY ABBEY, extending from the west tower to the south cross of the church. Here the building appears to be unroofed; but the south entrance is displayed in a very strong and lively manner, as well as the south-east view of the west tower.

tions. After the Restoration, it was replaced, with other windows, in the same aisle*.

The first part of the projected buildings was the kitchen, which still retains its original appearance. The ruins of the town wall were then pulled down, to make room for the hall and lodgings on the same side. The church of St. Michael, which stood on the site of the south-west corner of the great quadrangle, was taken down, and the parish added to that of St. Aldates: some tenements were also dilapidated on the west side; and the necessary buildings being erected, the Cardinal placed in them a Dean and eighteen Canons, as a primary establishment, till the advancing structure became sufficiently capacious to contain the number of members he originally intended to be the full complement of the society: but, before this desirable and splendid object was attained, Wolsey was disgraced, and the King directed, that no further progress should be made in the buildings; at the same time, the estates which the Cardinal had intended to settle on the college, were forfeited to the crown. At this period, the east, south, and west sides of the great quadrangle were almost completed. The church, which was intended to occupy the north side, had advanced no further than its

* The following inscriptions are at the bottom of the window of the north transept:—

FRIDESWIDA V. FORMAT ET REGIT

MONASTER. A. D. 730.

DISPERS. MONIALIB. SUCCEDUNT

CANONICI SÆC.

GUYMOND. PRIOR I.

FABRICAM HUIUS ÆDIS ORDITUR.

ETHELRED R. AMPLIAT

PRIVILEGIA, &c. 1004.

CANONICI REG. AUGUST.

INTRODUCTI 1122.

THO. WOLSEY CARD. EBOR.

COLL. STUD. SÆC. INSTITUIT.

HENRICUS VIII. REX,

ECCLES. CATH. CUM COLLEGIO

FUNDAVIT 1546.

foundation, which had been raised a few feet above the surface. It is supposed that a cloister was to have been erected within the whole of the quadrangle, but little or no progress appears to have been made in such a design; nor does there appear to have been any addition to the buildings for near a century. In 1638, Dr. Samuel Fell, then Dean, intended to complete the north side, but the civil wars interrupted his liberal design. After the Restoration, however, the work proceeded under the superintendence of his son, Dr. John Fell, who gave 550*l.* on the occasion, which, with various contributions of the Canons and other Benefactors, amounted to about 5000*l.*; so that the whole was completed, except some subsequent trifling alterations, in the present form. The parapet of the whole building was surrounded with rails, in the Italian style, having globes of stone at regular distances, by no means corresponding with the architecture of Wolsey. The balls, indeed, are no longer remaining, to increase the heaviness of the balustrade, a tasteless supplement for the open battlement and parapet which was originally an appropriate part of the plan, if any credit be due to the delineation of the topographer, Ralph Aggas. The quadrangle wants only a very few feet of being a perfect square, its proportions being 264 feet by 261. When it was finished, the area was sunk several feet, and a terrace raised round it. A fountain was placed in the middle, at the expence of Dr. Richard Gardiner, one of the Canons: the statue of Mercury was afterwards added by Dr. John Radcliffe. Here was formerly a cross dedicated to St. Frideswide, in which was a pulpit from whence Wickliffe first promulgated those doctrines which terminated in the Reformation. Dr. John Fell also superintended the new buildings, and completed the Chaplains' quadrangle and the range of buildings adjoining to the east side, on the spot where very fair lodgings, as Wood styles them, were built by Philip King, Auditor of the college, about the year 1638, and which were in 1669 destroyed by fire. The Chaplains' quadrangle, with a passage under it, leading from the cloister into the field, was finished in 1672;

and the range already mentioned, in 1677 and 78. The new anatomical theatre is a modern structure, which was erected in the latter part of the last century, partly with the benefaction of John Freind, M. D. Student, Reader in Chemistry in this University, F. R. S. and Physician to Queen Caroline, who died in 1728, and left 1000*l.* towards promoting the study of anatomy; and partly with the legacy of 20,000*l.* left by Dr. Matthew Lee, Physician to George II. for endowing the lectureship with a very liberal salary; and, amongst other purposes, for exhibitions to the Students elected from Westminster, &c. Dr. Lee died September 26, 1755, and was buried at Linford, in Buckinghamshire. The late Dr. John Parsons was the first Lecturer on this foundation.—The elevation of Christ-Church, viewed from the street, displays uncommon grandeur, and ranges along an extent of four hundred feet. Wolsey had left the great entrance tower unfinished; and, in 1681, Sir Christopher Wren gave the design for perfecting it, which was completed in the following year. It has been a subject of unfavourable animadversion by architects and antiquaries; but whatever defects it may be found to possess, when measured by the rules of what is styled the pure Gothic, it presents an object that, from its proportions, outlines, and decorations, seldom fails to delight the eye; while it gives a certain dignity to the building which it crowns, when nearly viewed, and adds a majestic shape to the towers, spires, and pinnacles of Oxford from the different approaches to it. The arms of the Benefactors who contributed to its erection, are engraved on the roof that parts the gatehouse from the belfry. The great bell Tom, as it is called, in the campanile of the tower, belonged formerly to the right tower of Osney Abbey, and was recast in 1680, when Dr. Fell, Bishop of Oxford, was Dean. The old inscription on this bell was, “In Thomæ laude resono Bim Bom sine fraude.” The present inscription is, “Magnus Thomas Clusius Oxoniensis,” &c. &c. At the tolling of this bell every evening at nine o’clock, the Scholars are obliged, by the University



E. Mackenzie del.

GATE OF CHRIST CHURCH — FROM PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

J. Reeves sculp.

London. Pub. May 1. 1814. at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

statutes, to repair to their respective colleges, the gates of which are then shut*. This gate is ornamented with a statue of Queen Anne, placed here by Mr. Secretary Harley, and by the royal arms of Henry VIII. Charles II. Wolsey, the see of Oxford, &c. The other statues in the quadrangle are, one of Bishop Fell, over the passage in the north-east corner, erected by Dr. John Hammond; and one of Wolsey, over the entrance to the hall, executed by Francis Bird, and placed there, in 1719, by Dr. Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester.

The HALL was built by Wolsey, and strikes every eye with its magnificence, the space as well as grandeur of its proportions, and the propriety of ornament, as lately introduced in Mr. Wyatt's restorations. It is unrivalled as a refectory by any room in the kingdom. The roof is highly ornamented; and the large window at the upper end on the south side, is suited to its position. This stately apartment is one hundred and fifteen feet in length, forty in breadth, and fifty in height. In the reign of Charles I. the present approach was rebuilt, but the name of the architect is not known: the vaulted roof is supported by a single pillar, in the centre of a square, and by groins at the angles. The new staircase and lobby were opened in 1801; and the great improvement which it has received, can be duly appreciated only by those who remember its former state. The hall has undergone several requisite repairs since its first erection. In 1720, the roof was very much injured by fire, for whose reparation George I. gave 1000*l.* and Dr. Hammond, one of the Canons and Archdeacon of Huntingdon, largely contributed. It was again repaired in 1750, under the direction of Dr. David Gregory, Canon, and afterwards Dean of the college. This noble room is splendidly and proudly furnished with a numerous collection of portraits of persons distinguished for their high rank, great learning, and eminent qualities, who re-

* This bell is the largest in England, and weighs 17,000*lbs.*: St. Paul's, 8400*lbs.*; Gloucester, 7000*lbs.*; Exeter, 6120*lbs.*; and that of Lincoln, 9894*lbs.*

ceived their education within the walls of this college*. As Christ-Church has ever claimed the honour of receiving our Monarchs when they came to Oxford, this hall has consequently been the scene of those entertainments which have been prepared to do honour to, or promote the amusement of, the royal visitors. Henry came to the University in the year 1533, some time after Wolsey's death; but an account of that King's reception is no where recorded. In 1566, Queen Elizabeth was received in the University with great pomp and every mark of loyal affection. The ceremonials and festivities on this occasion are described at large in the curious account published of her *Progresses*. Thomas Kingsmill, the Public Orator, and afterwards Hebrew Professor, greeted her Majesty in a speech at the door of the hall. On the following day, a Latin play, called *Marcus Geminus*, was performed on a scaffold, "set about with stately lights of wax, variously wrought." *Palæmon and Arcite*, an English play, written by Richard Edwards, formerly of Corpus Christi College, but afterwards Student of Christ-Church, was also performed; but the pleasure of the entertainment was greatly interrupted by the fall of part of the stage, which unfortunately caused the death of three persons. *Progne*, a Latin tragedy, by Dr. Calhill, Rector of Bocking and Archdeacon of Colchester, was not received with the same favour as the foregoing dramas. The Queen resided at the Dean's lodgings, but the public entertainments were given in the hall. In the year 1592, she again visited the University, and arrived at

* Over the chimney-pieces are placed the busts of King George I. and II. with these inscriptions:—

SERENISSIMO REGI GEORGIO I.
LITERARUM ET HUIUSCE ÆDIS
FAUTORI MUNIFICO.
DAVID GREGORY, S.T.P.
DECANUS,
PATRONO SUO L.M.P.

REGI OPTIMO,
GEORGIO II.
DAVID GREGORY, S.T.P.
DECANUS,
PATRONO SUO L.M.P.

Christ-Church with a splendid retinue; and during her stay at the University was entertained with plays, disputations, &c. to her great satisfaction and delight. In 1605, James I. the Queen, Prince of Wales, and a splendid company of the nobility, came from Woodstock to Oxford, and were received with loud acclamations by the Students of the University, who are said, at this time, to have amounted to two thousand two hundred and fifty-four. The King resided at the deanery of Christ-Church, the Queen at Merton, and the Prince of Wales at Magdalen. They were all entertained in this hall with the Latin comedy of *Vertumnus*, written by Dr. Matthew Gwinne, an eminent physician of St. John's College. The festivities which were prepared for the entertainment of the royal visitors, were described in a work published under the title of *Rex Platonicus*, by Sir Isaac Wake, of Merton, Public Orator. In 1614, King James's son-in-law, afterwards King of Bohemia, was sumptuously entertained here during a short visit he made to Oxford. In 1616, Charles I. was matriculated; and in 1617, Barton Holyday's comedy of *Τεχνουργαμια*, or *the Marriage of the Arts*, was performed in the hall by the Students, for their own amusement. In 1625, Charles I. in consequence of the plague which then raged at London, ordered the Parliament to be held at Oxford, when the Lords and others of the King's Privy Council occupied the apartments in Christ-Church. In 1636, the plague again prevailing in London, the King, Queen, the Elector Palatine, and his brother, Prince Rupert, removed to Oxford, and took up their residence in this college. The plays acted on this occasion in the hall, were entitled, *Passions Calmed*, or *The Settling of the Floating Island*, written by Strode, the Public Orator; and *The Royal Slave*, by William Cartwright, of this house. The next visit which the King paid to Oxford, was in 1642, when he was accompanied by his sons Charles and James, and the Princes Rupert and Maurice. It was immediately after the battle of Edgehill, but, though the University manifested every loyal disposition, it was not a season for festive

entertainments. In the following year, the King and Queen paid their last visit together, and resided, according to custom, in the respective colleges of Christ-Church and Merton. In January, 1644, a Parliament was held in the hall, which was opened by a speech from the King. The Lords afterwards assembled in the upper schools, and the Commons in the Convocation-House. In 1648, the Parliamentary Visitors assembled in this hall, to eject such members as refused to submit to their authority. When the ordinance of the republican Parliament passed for the sale of dean and chapter lands, Christ-Church was included; but the Dean and Chapter appointed by the Visitors, finding it to be more consistent with their own interests to remain a collegiate, if not an ecclesiastical body, obtained an exception in favour of the property of Christ-Church. In the Common-Room beneath the hall is a small portrait of Henry VIII. given by Dr. James Chelsum in 1789; as well as of the Doctors Busby, Freind, Nicholl, and Archbishop Markham, Masters of Westminster School; Dean Aldrich and Dr. Frewen, with a bust of Dr. Busby by Rysbrach.

The LIBRARY, in its original state, was an ancient chapel belonging to St. Frideswide's Priory, and dedicated to St. Lucia, which stood on the south side of the Chaplains' quadrangle. After the erection of the present library, it was converted into chambers, with two lecture-rooms on the ground floor; to which purpose a part of the legacy of Dr. Matthew Lee had been appropriated. Previous to the reign of James I. it possessed but a slender collection of books, given, as Wood says, by a few persons who had been some time of this house. A splendid building for this purpose had formed a part of the original design of Wolsey; and it would have been furnished, if his evil days had been delayed, in a manner to have rendered it superior to any similar establishment of that period; as he had taken measures to obtain copies of all the manuscripts in the Vatican, in addition to the ordinary means of procuring books. No advancement, however, appears to have been made in this noble design at the time of his disgrace; and the first contributor, whose name is known as such, was Mr. Otho Nicholson, one of the



F. Mackenzie del.

J. C. Stoddart sculp.

LIBRARY OF CHRIST CHURCH.

London: Pub. Dec. 1784, at the Strand, for R. Akermann's History of Oxford.

Examiners of the Court of Chancery, who, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, gave 800*l.* for repairing the room, setting up cases, and furnishing them with books. About the same time, the Earl of Dorset, Viscount L'Isle, John King, Bishop of London, some time Dean; Thomas Edwards, LL. D. his Chancellor; William James, Bishop of Durham, some time Dean; the Earl of Clanrickard, and others, gave certain specific sums for the same purpose: but, in order that the library should have an annual support, Dr. Thomas White, one of the Canons of this church, gave, in 1621, the yearly sum of 6*l.* to issue out of the manor of Langdon Hills, in Essex, which he gave to the University for the foundation of a lecture in Moral Philosophy*. The succeeding benefactors were, Robert Burton, B. D. some time a Student of this house, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Oxford, Rector of Segrave, in Leicestershire, and the well-known author of *The Anatomy of Melancholy*, who left a part of his books and 5*l.* per annum:—John Morris, D. D. Canon and Regius Professor of Hebrew, and the first person appointed to a canonry in this church, left many books and 5*l.* annually to this library†. Bishop Fell, Dean Aldrich, Dr. Mead, Dean Atterbury, and Dr.

* On the south side of the library was the following inscription on a black table of marble attached to the wall:—

“ Hospes quisquis es circumfer oculos. Perantiqui et prænobilis hujus domicilii corpus intermortuum, foris, intus refinxit; unis impensis suis et novâ donavit animâ totius, quam vides, exquisitæ pulchritudinis OTHO NICHOLSONUS, Armiger, Armariiue istius literarii memorabilis instaurator.

“ A Deo Librorum Opulentia.”

There is another inscription also to his memory in the north cloister, at the entrance into the cathedral; to which situation it was removed from a porch that stood before the door of the old library, at the west end of it, and was taken down when the room was converted into chambers.

† He also left 5*l.* for a speech to be delivered annually by a Master of Arts of this college, in commemoration of Sir Thomas Bodley, on the 8th of November, being the day on which his library was first opened, and, ever since, the day upon which the annual visitation is made.

Stratford, Canon, were also contributors: but the most considerable Benefactors were, Charles, Earl of Orrery, who had been a member of this house, and left the college his fine library, consisting of ten thousand volumes; and Dr. Wm. Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, formerly a Student, who bequeathed his library of printed books and manuscripts, with a large cabinet of coins and medals; the whole legacy being valued at 10,000*l*. Such a noble collection required a building suited to their reception; and, in 1716, a new library was begun on the south side of Peckwater-court, after a design of Dr. George Clarke, of All Souls. It appears to have occupied a great length of time in building, as it was not covered in till 1738, nor completed until 1761. The elevation consists of one order of three-quarter Corinthian columns, of considerable height and diameter. There is somewhat of grandeur in the design; but heaviness predominates when compared with the more elegant elevation of Peckwater quadrangle, of which it forms a part. It was originally intended, that the lower story should have consisted of an open piazza of seven arches, with an ascent of three steps along the front of the building: but it was afterwards inclosed, and forms the rooms which contain supernumerary books, and a collection of paintings left to the college by Brigadier-General Guise, who had received a part of his education in it. The library is one hundred and forty-one feet in length by thirty in breadth, and thirty-seven in height. Its fitting up is in a fine taste; and the festoons of stucco are charged with symbols, exquisitely worked, of the particular branch of learning over which they are placed. This library, in books, manuscripts, prints, and coins, is of the first order. The numismatical series was greatly enriched in 1765, by the collection of British and English coins belonging to Dr. Philip Barton, Canon, and the Oriental coins of Dr. Richard Brown, Canon and Regius Professor of Hebrew, given in 1780. The recesses in the upper room are occupied by a



CHRIST CHURCH LIBRARY,
Peckwater.

London, Pub. 4 May 1883, at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

bust in bronze of Marcus Modius, a physician*, lately presented to the society by Lord Frederic Campbell; and a female figure in marble, attended by a smaller figure of a boy, with one hand upon her shoulder, brought from abroad and given to the society by the late Arthur Kennet Mackenzie, A. M. a Student of this house. Below are, the busts of George I. and II. lately brought hither from the hall, on the erecting new chimney-pieces there; of Dr. Richard Trevor, Bishop of Durham; General Guise, Dr. Richard Frewen, Dr. Freind, with those of the Archbishops Boulter and Robinson, Primates of Ireland. In a niche on the staircase is a statue of the celebrated John Locke, who was some time a Student in this house, by Roubiliac.

The PECKWATER quadrangle, of which the library forms the southern side, derives its name from an ancient hostile, or inn, which stood on the south-west corner of the present court, and was the property of Ralph, the son of Richard Peckwater, who gave it to St. Frideswide's Priory, 30th Henry III.; and, about the middle of the reign of Henry VIII. another inn, called Vine Hall, was added to it, which, with other buildings, were reduced into a quadrangle in the time of Dean Duppa and Dr. Samuel Fell. The ground, says Mr. Chalmers, is classical, as it was at one time a celebrated grammar-school, where John Leland, senior, so called to distinguish him from the antiquary, taught in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. until his death in 1428. The two inns were afterwards known by the name of Vine Hall, or Peckwater's Inn, and by this name were given to Christ-Church, in 1547, by Henry VIII. Two other halls of less note, Brid Hall and Maiden Hall, occupied some part of the site of the old quadrangle, which remained until 1705, when the east, west, and north sides were rebuilt after the design of Dr. Henry Aldrich, the accomplished Dean of Christ-Church, one of

* Little seems to be known of Marcus Modius; but the curious may find notices relative to the bust, with engravings of it, in Montfaucon and Count Caylus.—CHALMERS' *Hist.* p. 332.

the most perfect architects of his time. The whole is built in a chaste Ionic style, in which the decoration is made subservient to the design. The base is rustic; the three-quarter columns, which support the central pediments, are correctly formed; the pilasters are plain, and the windows dressed with architraves. All superfluity of ornament has been judiciously rejected, and it may be said to be one of the most pure and correct examples of the Palladian architecture in this kingdom. The first and principal benefactor, was Anthony Radcliffe, Canon, who bequeathed 3000*l.* for this object*. Sir Edward Hannes, Knight, some time Student, Public Professor of Chemistry, and afterwards physician to Queen Anne, bequeathed 1000*l.* to be applied to the same object; Lord Charles Somerset, only brother to Henry Duke of Beaufort, a legacy of 500*l.*; James Narbrough, Esquire, brother of Sir John Narbrough, Baronet, a similar bequest of 500*l.*; Robert South, D. D. some time Student, afterwards Public Orator of the University, Prebendary of Westminster, and Canon of this church, bequeathed also 500*l.* besides 100*l.* which he had given in his lifetime, to the same purpose; William Bradshaw, Dean, and afterwards Bishop of Bristol, gave, by will, 300*l.* Other considerable sums were contributed by the Dean, Canons, Students, and other members of the society, at the time of its erection. The foundation-stone was laid by James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, then a member of this house, January 26, 1705.

CANTERBURY quadrangle joins, on the east side, that of Peckwater, and is now a principal entrance to the college. On this site formerly stood Canterbury Hall, founded and endowed by Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1361, as a

* Under the cornice, on the north side, is this inscription:—

ATRII PECKWATERIENSIS QUOD SPECTAS LATUS EXTRUXIT

ANTONIUS RADCLIFFE, S. T. P. HUIUSCE ÆDIS PRIMO

ALUMNUS, DEINDE CANONICUS.

place for the study of the Canon and Civil Law, which character it maintained until Henry VIII. granted it to this college. Sir Thomas More was a member of this hall, where he studied under Linacre and Grocyn. What was its original form, is not now known, but at the time it became a part of Christ-Church, it underwent the necessary reparations; and, during the time of Dean Duppa and his successor, a certain degree of uniformity was given to it. In this state it remained till the year 1773, when the whole was rebuilt in its present form, after a design of Mr. Wyatt, and completed in 1775, chiefly at the expence of Richard Robinson, D. D. Baron Rokeby, in Ireland, and Lord Primate, who contributed 2000*l.* towards its completion. The remaining charges were defrayed by the benefactions of the Dean, Canons, Students, and other members of the society. William Sharp, D. D. Student of this house, Regius Professor of Greek, &c. left 200*l.* towards completing it. The south side was rebuilt in 1783, the Lord Primate having contributed 4000*l.* towards its erection. But the chief ornament of this court is the beautiful gateway built by Mr. Wyatt in 1778. The order is Doric, and the design combines all that can be expected from an union of solidity and elegance. Over this gateway, on the inside, is the following inscription:—

MUNIFICENTIA ALUMNORUM

PRÆCIPUE

RICARDI ROBINSON ARCHIEP. ARMACH.

DEANS.

1. JOHN HYGDEN, D. D. was appointed to the deanery by Cardinal Wolsey, in 1524, and reappointed, on the second foundation by Henry VIII. in 1532; and died in the same year.

2. JOHN OLIVER, D. C. L. succeeded in February, 1632-3. He was a civilian of eminence, and, being removed from his office here in 1545, practised in Doctors' Commons, where he died in 1551, or, according to Wood, in 1552.

3. RICHARD COXE, D. D. the first of the regular succession of Deans on the last foundation, was translated from the deanery of Osney to this of Christ-Church, November 4, 1546. He was originally elected from Eton School into a scholarship of King's College, Cambridge, and became afterwards one of the junior Canons of this college, then Cardinal College. Some years after, he was Master of Eton School; and afterwards, in succession, Archdeacon of Ely, Dean of Osney, Canon of Windsor, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, Almoner to the King, and Dean of Westminster: but, when Queen Mary succeeded to the crown, he was, on account of his religious opinions, deprived of his deaneries in 1553, and took refuge in Germany. When Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, he was, in 1559, advanced to the see of Ely; and died July 22, 1581.

4. RICHARD MARTIAL, D. D. became Dean in 1533; but was ejected from his office in consequence of the inconsistent variableness of his sentiments in matters of religion.

5. GEORGE CAREW, the third son of Edward Lord Carew, was specially appointed by the Queen's letters, May 16, 1559, and resigned this deanery in 1581; when he was appointed to the same situation in the cathedrals of Bristol and Exeter.

6. THOMAS SAMPSON succeeded in 1561, but was removed for non-conformity, by the sentence of Matthew Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1564.

7. THOMAS GODWYN, afterwards D. D. succeeded in June, 1565, and resigned in 1566, when he was appointed to the deanery of Canterbury. In 1584, he was advanced to the bishopric of Bath and Wells.

8. THOMAS COWPER, D. D. was appointed in 1567; and quitted this deanery in 1570, on being made Bishop of Lincoln. He was afterwards translated to Winchester.

9. JOHN PIERS, D. D. succeeded in 1570; and resigned in 1576, on becoming Bishop of Rochester.

10. TOBY MATHEW, D. D. was nominated in 1576. Camden styles him,

“Theologus præstantissimus,” &c. In 1583, he was appointed to the deanery of Durham; and, in the following year, gave up that of Christ-Church.

11. WILLIAM JAMES, D. D. became Dean 1584; and resigned in 1594.

12. THOMAS RAVIS, D. D. succeeded 1594. He resigned in 1605, having been, in the preceding year, advanced to the see of Gloucester.

13. JOHN KING, D. D. installed August 4, 1605. He resigned in 1611, on being elevated to the bishopric of London.

14. WILLIAM GODWYN, D. D. installed September 13, 1611; and died, in the possession of this dignity, 1620.

15. RICHARD CORBET, D. D. installed June 24, 1620. He was made Bishop of Oxford in 1628, and resigned his deanery in the following year.

16. BRIAN DUPPA, D. D. installed November 28, 1629. He resigned in 1638, on his advancement to the see of Chichester.

17. SAMUEL FELL, D. D. was appointed June 24, 1638. He was ejected in 1647; and, after suffering much for his loyalty, as well as his zeal in preserving the statutes and liberties of the University, he retired to his rectory at Sunningwell, near Abingdon, Berks; where he died February 1, 1648-9, on being made acquainted with the murder of his sovereign, Charles I.

18. EDWARD REYNOLDS, M. A. became Dean, 1648, by the authority of the Parliament; but was forced from his situation in the latter end of 1650, on refusing to take the Independent Engagement.

19. JOHN OWEN, M. A. succeeded, by the power of Parliament, in 1651; but, immediately after the Restoration, was dismissed from the deanery.

— EDWARD REYNOLDS, D. D. restored March 13, 1659.

20. GEORGE MORLEY, D. D. installed July 27, 1660; and resigned in the same year, on being consecrated Bishop of Worcester.

21. JOHN FELL, D. D. installed November 30, 1660; and, on being made

Bishop of Oxford in 1675-6, he was permitted to keep his deanery with it, as Wood says, that he might do farther good therein, as well as in the University at large. He died July 10, 1686.

22. JOHN MASSEY, M. A. installed December 29, 1686. He had renounced his religion for that of Rome, and fearing that he might share in the outrages then committed on the Catholics, after the landing of the Prince of Orange, he withdrew to London, November 30, 1668, and from thence to France.

23. HENRY ALDRICH, D. D. was installed Dean June 17, 1689, by letters patent, which mention his succeeding on Bishop Fell's death, and take no notice of Massey having been Dean. He was possessed of great learning, talents, and taste. It has been already mentioned, that Peckwater quadrangle was built after his design, as was the parish church of All Saints, Oxford; and, as it is generally believed, the chapel of Trinity College. In the science of music he also excelled.

24. FRANCIS ATTERBURY, D. D. installed September 27, 1711; which he resigned on being appointed Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, in 1713.

25. GEORGE SMALRIDGE, D. D. succeeded July 18, 1713. In the following year he was advanced to the see of Bristol, with permission to hold this deanery *in commendam*. He died September 17, 1719.

26. HUGO BOULTER, D. D. installed November 6, 1719; and succeeded his predecessor also in the bishopric of Bristol; both of which he retained till his promotion to the primacy of Ireland, in 1724.

27. WILLIAM BRADSHAW, D. D. succeeded September 17, 1724. He also held the deanery *in commendam* with the bishopric of Bristol; and died December 16, 1732.

28. JOHN CONYBEARE, D. D. installed January 27, 1732. He also, as well

as his three predecessors, held the deanery *in commendam* with the bishopric of Bristol, to which he was advanced in 1751. He died July 13, 1755.

29. DAVID GREGORY, D. D. installed May 18, 1756. He was appointed the first Professor of Modern History and Languages, on the foundation of that professorship by King George I. He died in 1767.

30. WILLIAM MARKHAM, D. C. L. installed October 23, 1767. He held this deanery *in commendam* with the bishopric of Chester, till he was translated to the see of York in 1776.

31. LEWIS BAGOT, D. C. L. succeeded January 25, 1777. He likewise held his deanery *in commendam* with the bishopric of Bristol, to which he succeeded in 1782, till his advancement to the see of Norwich in 1783.

32. CYRIL JACKSON, installed June 27, 1783; and resigned his office in 1809.

33. CHARLES HENRY HALL, D. D. is the present Dean.

PRELATES EDUCATED IN, AND WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF, THIS COLLEGE.

1. RICHARD COXE, Bishop of Ely, 1559. Ob. 1581.
2. THOMAS COOPER, Lincoln, 1570; Winchester, 1583-4. Ob. 1594.
3. JOHN PIERS, Rochester, 1576; Salisbury, 1577; Archbishop of York, 1588. Ob. 1594.
4. THOMAS GODWYN, Bath and Wells, 1584. Ob. 1590.
5. HENRY WESTPHALING, Hereford, 1585. Ob. 1601.
6. TOBIAS MATHEW, Durham, 1595; Archbishop of York, 1606. Ob. 1628.
7. MARTIN HETON, Ely, 1599. Ob. 1609.
8. FRANCIS GODWYN, Llandaff, 1601; Hereford, 1617. Ob. 1633.
9. RICHARD PARRY, St. Asaph, 1604. Ob. 1623.
10. THOMAS RAVIS, Gloucester, 1604; London, 1607. Ob. 1609.
11. WILLIAM JAMES, Durham, 1606. Ob. 1617.

12. JOHN KING, London, 1611. Ob. 1621.
13. MILES SMITH, Gloucester, 1612. Ob. 1624.
14. JOHN HOWSON, Oxford, 1619; Durham, 1628. Ob. 1631.
15. RICHARD CORBET, Oxford, 1628; Norwich, 1632. Ob. 1635.
16. WILLIAM PIERSE, Peterborough, 1630; Bath and Wells, 1632. Ob. 1670.
17. JOHN BANCROFT, Oxford, 1632. Ob. 1640.
18. BRIAN DUPPA, Chichester, 1638; Salisbury, 1641; Winchester, 1660. Ob. 1662.
19. HENRY KING, Chichester, 1641. Ob. 1669.
20. GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, Ossory, in Ireland, 1641. Ob. 1672.
21. JOHN PRIDEAUX, Worcester, 1641. Ob. 1650.
22. GEORGE MORLEY, Worcester, 1660; Winchester, 1662. Ob. 1684.
23. ROBERT SANDERSON, Lincoln, 1660. Ob. 1662-3.
24. GEORGE GRIFFITH, St. Asaph, 1660. Ob. 1666.
25. ROBERT PRICE, Ferns and Leighlin, in Ireland, 1660. He had his *congé d'elire* to have been removed to Bangor, but died before that arrangement was finished, in the spring of the year 1666.
26. MICHAEL BOYLE, Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, in Ireland, 1660; Archbishop of Dublin, 1663; Armagh, 1678. Ob. 1702.
27. JOHN PARKER, Elphin, in Ireland, 1660; Archbishop of Tuam, 1667; Dublin, 1678. Ob. 1681.
28. EDWARD REYNOLDS, Norwich, 1660-1. Ob. 1676.
29. SAMUEL RUTTER, Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1661. Ob. 1663.
30. JOHN EARLE, Worcester, 1662; Salisbury, 1663. Ob. 1665.
31. HERBERT CROFT, Hereford, 1661. Ob. 1691.
32. WILLIAM FULLER, Limerick, in Ireland, 1663; Lincoln, 1667. Ob. 1675.

33. THOMAS BAYLEY, Killala and Achonry, in Ireland, 1663-4. Ob. 1670.
34. WALTER BLANDFORD, Oxford, 1665; Worcester, 1671. Ob. 1675.
35. JOHN DOLBEN, Rochester, 1666; Archbishop of York, 1683. Ob. 1686.
36. THOMAS WOOD, Litchfield and Coventry, 1671. Ob. 1692.
37. Hon. HENRY COMPTON, Oxford, 1674; London, 1675. Ob. 1713.
38. JOHN FELL, Oxford, 1675. Ob. 1686.
39. WILLIAM MORETON, Kildare, in Ireland, 1681; Meath, 1705. Ob. 1715.
40. ROBERT FRAMPTON, Gloucester, 1681; deprived, on refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to King William and Queen Mary. Ob. 1708.
41. Sir JOHN TRELAWNEY, Baronet, Bristol, 1685; Exeter, 1689; Winchester, 1707. Ob. 1721.
42. CHARLES HICKMAN, Derry, in Ireland, 1702. Ob. 1713.
43. GEORGE HOOPER, Bath and Wells, 1703. Ob. 1727.
44. WILLIAM WAKE, Lincoln, 1705; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1715. Ob. 1737.
45. THOMAS MILLES, Waterford and Lismore, in Ireland, 1707. Ob. 1740.
46. WELBORE ELLIS, Kildare, in Ireland, 1705; Meath, 1731. Ob. 1733.
47. Sir THOMAS VESEY, Baronet, Killaloe, in Ireland, 1713; Ossory, 1714. Ob. 1730.
48. FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Rochester, 1713; deprived, 1722. This eminent Prelate was tried on a charge of treasonable practices; when an act of Parliament having passed, though not without great opposition, for inflicting pains and penalties on him, he was banished for life; a measure which was considered by some of the most enlightened and able men of that period, as arbitrary and illegal. He left the kingdom in June, 1723, and died at Paris, in 1732*.

* Not long before his death, he published a vindication of himself, Bishop Smalridge, and Dean Aldrich, from the charge brought against them of having corrupted the manuscript of Lord Clarendon's *History*.

49. GEORGE SMALRIDGE, Bristol, 1714. Ob. 1719.
50. FRANCIS GASTRELL, Chester, 1714. Ob. 1725.
51. EDWARD SYNGE, Raphoe, in Ireland, 1714; Archbishop of Tuam, 1716.
Ob. 1740.
52. JOHN POTTER, Oxford, 1715; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1736. Ob. 1747.
53. LANCELOT BLACKBURNE, Exeter, 1716; Archbishop of York, 1724.
Ob. 1743.
54. HUGH BOULTER, Bristol, 1719; Archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland,
1724. Ob. 1742.
55. Hon. HENRY EGERTON, Hereford, 1723. Ob. 1746.
56. ROBERT CLAVERING, Llandaff, 1724; Peterborough, 1728-9. Ob. 1747.
57. WILLIAM BRADSHAW, Bristol, 1724. Ob. 1732.
58. THOMAS TANNER, St. Asaph, 1731. Ob. 1735.
59. Hon. CHARLES CECIL, Bristol, 1732-3; Bangor, 1734. Ob. 1736.
60. MARTIN BENSON, Gloucester, 1734. Ob. 1752.
61. CHARLES ESTE, Ossory, in Ireland, 1735; Waterford, 1740. Ob. 1744.
62. JOHN GILBERT, Llandaff, 1740; Salisbury, 1748; Archbishop of York,
1757. Ob. 1761.
63. GEORGE STONE, Ferns and Leighlin, in Ireland, 1740; Kildare, 1742;
Londonderry, 1745; Archbishop of Armagh, 1747. Ob. 1761.
64. MICHAEL COX, Ossory, in Ireland, 1742; Archbishop of Cashel, 1754.
Ob. 1779.
65. RICHARD TREVOR, St. David's, 1743; Durham, 1752. Ob. 1771.
66. JOHN THOMAS, Peterborough, 1747; Salisbury, 1757; Winchester, 1761.
Ob. 1781.
67. Hon. ROBERT HAY DRUMMOND, St. Asaph, 1748; Salisbury, 1761; Arch-
bishop of York, 1761. Ob. 1776.

68. JOHN CONYBEARE, Bristol, 1750. Ob. 1755.
69. RICHARD ROBINSON, Killala and Achonry, in Ireland, 1751; Ferns and Leighlin, 1759; Kildare, 1761; Archbishop of Armagh, 1765. Ob. 1794.
70. JAMES JOHNSON, Gloucester, 1752; Worcester, 1759. Ob. 1774.
71. Hon. FREDERIC KEPPEL, Exeter, 1762. Ob. 1777.
72. CHARLES AGAR, Cloyne, in Ireland, 1768; Archbishop of Cashel, 1779; Archbishop of Dublin, 1800. Ob. 1801.
73. JONATHAN SHIPLEY, St. Asaph, 1769. Ob. 1788.
74. Hon. SHUTE BARRINGTON, Llandaff, 1769; Salisbury, 1782; Durham, 1791.
75. WILLIAM MARKHAM, Chester, 1771; Archbishop of York, 1777. Ob. 1807.
76. Hon. BROWNLOW NORTH, Litchfield and Coventry, 1771; Worcester, 1774; Winchester, 1781.
77. JOHN MOORE, Bangor, 1775; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1783. Ob. 1805.
78. LEWIS BAGOT, Bristol, 1782; Norwich, 1783; St. Asaph, 1790. Ob. 1802.
79. EDWARD SMALLWELL, St. David's, 1783; Oxford, 1788. Ob. 1799.
80. Hon. JOHN HARLEY, Hereford, 1787. Ob. 1788.
81. EUSEBY CLEAVER, Cork and Ross, in Ireland, 1789; Leighlin and Ferns, 1789; Archbishop of Dublin.
82. Hon. EDWARD VENABLES VERNON, Carlisle, 1791; Archbishop of York, 1807.
83. SAMUEL HORSLEY, St. David's, 1788; Rochester, 1793; St. Asaph, 1808. Ob. 1809.
84. HENRY COURTENAY, Bristol, 1794; Exeter, 1797. Ob. 1803.
85. JOHN RANDOLPH, Oxford, 1799; Bangor, 1807; London, 1809. Ob. 1813.

86. Hon. ROBERT PONSONBY TOTTENHAM LOFTUS, Killaloe, in Ireland, 1804.
87. Lord JOHN GEORGE DE LA POER BERESFORD, Cork and Ross, in Ireland, 1805.
88. SAMUEL GOODENOUGH, Carlisle, 1807.
89. CHARLES MOSS, Oxford, 1807. Ob. 1812.
90. WILLIAM JACKSON, Oxford, 1812.
91. WILLIAM HOWLEY, London, 1813.
92. Hon. RICHARD BOURKE, Waterford, in Ireland, 1813.
93. GEORGE MURRAY, Sodor and Man, 1813.

When the splendour and extent of this princely establishment are considered, more cannot be expected, than a selection from those names which form the long and illustrious roll of distinguished scholars and eminent men, in the civil ranks of life, who have been educated within its walls. Statesmen and Lawyers, Orators and Poets, Divines, Physicians, Critics, Philosophers, and Scholars of every denomination, who were the boast of their respective periods, and must continue to reflect honour on their college and their country while superior learning and talents are valued by mankind, will be found among them.

In the roll of statesmen and lawyers, must be particularised, Sir Dudley Carleton, an eminent diplomatic character, who bore a distinguished part in the Synod of Dort: in 1726, he was created Baron, and, in 1728, Viscount Dorchester, and made Secretary of State: his letters during his embassy are among the printed state papers of that period:—Sir William Godolphin:—Sir William Ellis:—Sir Edward Littleton: he was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1639; and the following year became Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, when he was created Lord Littleton:—Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset:—Sir Gilbert Dolben:—Henry Mordaunt, brother to the Earl of Peterborough:—Heneage and

Daniel Finch, Earls of Nottingham: the former bore with great distinction the office of Lord Chancellor:—Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington: he was made Secretary of State and created a Peer at the Restoration; he was also one of the Cabinet Council, known by the name of the Cabal, from the initials of their titles who composed it:—Sir John Vaughan, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Charles II.:—Thomas Lutwyche; Arthur Trevor; William Lord Viscount Chetwynd; John Wainwright; Matthew Skinner; Edward Trelawny; Henry Villiers, brother to the Earl of Jersey:—Sir William Wyndham: he was Secretary at War and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the years 1710 and 1713:—John Carteret, Earl of Granville: in 1719, he was ambassador at the court of Sweden, and mediated the treaty between that power and Denmark; in 1721, he was Secretary of State, and twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the years 1724 and 1730:—Sir Thomas Hanmer: he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in 1713: the plays of Shakspeare found in him one of their earliest illustrators:—Andrew Stone, the sub-preceptor of his present Majesty:—Lord Littelton, whose talents, writings, and virtues are too well known to require even the brief notice which can be here afforded them:—William Earl of Mansfield, Chief Justice of England, and one of the first men it has at any time produced:—John Mostyn; Sir Francis Bernard; Welbore Ellis, Lord Mendip:—Sir John Skinner, a lawyer of great character, and some time Chief Baron of the Exchequer:—Sir Charles Gould Morgan; Richard Leveson Gower; and David Murray, Lord Stormont, who held many important offices during the present reign, &c.

In the list of poets and orators may be found, Stephen Gosson, the contemporary of Spenser, &c.:—Sir Philip Sidney:—George Peele, a dramatic writer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, whose plays were frequently acted in the University:—Thomas Storer: he was a writer of madrigals and the lesser poetry; but his principal composition was a panegyrical poem, entitled *The Life and Death of Car-*

dinal Wolsey, in three books, &c.:—William Gager, whose plays were frequently performed at Christ-Church:—Francis James, Public Orator of the University, 1601:—Thomas Goffe; Ben Jonson; Robert Gomersal; William Strode, some time Public Orator:—Gervase Warmstrey; William Hemmings:—Barten Holyday, the earliest translator of Juvenal:—William Cartwright; Robert Randolph; Robert Waring; John Maplet; Richard Rhodes; Corbet Owen; James Allestree:—Nicholas Brady: he translated Virgil, and published several poems; but he is best known as being united with Tate in the version of the Psalms:—Otway, the dramatic poet:—Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; William King; James Harrington; Anthony Alsop; Samuel Wesley; John Phillips; Edmund Smith; Gilbert West, the translator of Pindar; James Bramston; Bonnell Thornton; George Colman; and Dr. George Butt.

Among the miscellaneous scholars and philosophers who have been members of this illustrious society, the following names cannot be omitted:—Richard Hackluyt, the traveller; and his brother, an eminent physician:—Richard Mulcaster, the learned Master of Merchant Taylors' and St. Paul's Schools:—Richard Carew, the historian of Cornwall:—Camden, the celebrated antiquarian:—Nathaniel Torporley, mathematician:—Caleb Willis, the first Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College:—Sir Humphrey Lynd, a learned and zealous Puritan:—Sir Thomas Aylesbury, an eminent mathematician and a patron of learning:—William Aylesbury, his son, who translated *Davila*, by command of Charles I.:—Edmund Gunter, Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College, and the inventor of many very useful mathematical instruments:—Nicholas Grey, successively Master of the Charter-House, Merchant Taylors' and Eton Schools: driven from the latter during the civil war, he became Master of Tunbridge School, where he remained till the Restoration:—John Gregory, the miracle of his age, as Wood styles him, for curious and critical learning:—Meric Casaubon:—John

Price, an eminent Greek scholar and critic:—Martin Llewellyn, physician to Charles II. and afterwards Principal of St. Mary Hall:—David Whitford, an eminent Greek scholar:—Adam Littleton, second Master of Westminster School, and the compiler of a Latin Dictionary, which was considered as the best till superseded by that of Ainsworth:—James Heath, a political writer and historian in the reign of Charles II.:—Dr. Thomas Willis, a physician of great reputation:—William Penn, the Founder of Pennsylvania, some time a Gentleman Commoner of this house:—Henry Stubbe, a learned physician, and second keeper of the Bodleian Library:—Richard Lower, physician and medical writer:—the celebrated John Locke:—Francis Vernon, traveller and poet:—Thomas Sparke, Prebendary of Litchfield, the editor of *Lactantius* and *Zosimus*:—Dr. Robert Hooke, Professor of Geometry in Gresham College, and one of the first Fellows of the Royal Society:—Sir Edward Hannes, physician, Professor of Chemistry in the University, and poet:—Daniel Man, Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College:—Dr. John Freind, an eminent physician and elegant scholar:—Sir Andrew Fountaine, Anglo-Saxon scholar and antiquary:—Temple Stanyan, the historian of Greece:—Edward Ivie, translator of *Epictetus*:—Richard Frewen, Chemical Professor and Camden's Professor:—Richard Ince, one of the writers in the *Spectator*:—Eustace Budgell, another contributor to that and other periodical works:—George Wigan, afterwards Principal of New Inn Hall:—Robert Leybourne, Principal of Alban Hall:—Matthew Lee, physician, already mentioned among the benefactors:—the celebrated Lord Viscount Bolingbroke:—Desaguliers, the experimental philosopher:—Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery:—John Earl of Cork, his son, High Steward of the University, by whose premature death learning and his country sustained no common loss:—John Wigan, physician, editor of *Aristæus*, &c.:—Charles, the brother of John Wesley, who was also, for a short time, a member of this college:—Browne Willis, antiquary:

—Dr. William Drake, author of *The History of York*:—Dr. William Sharpe, Greek Professor:—the Rev. Clayton-Mordaunt Cracherode, an excellent scholar, a man of acknowledged taste, and who left his rare collection of books, coins, and prints, valued at 30,000*l.* to the British Museum:—Dr. William Burton, the historian of York, &c.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THIS college was founded, in 1554, by Sir THOMAS POPE, Knight, of Tittenhanger, in the county of Hertford. About the year 1290, Richard de Hoton, Prior, and the monks of the cathedral convent of Durham, erected a college in the northern suburbs of Oxford, for the education of the novices of their monastery, to which it was considered as an appendage. It was afterwards rebuilt and more amply endowed by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of the same see, for eight Benedictine monks, and as many secular students. About the year 1541, this college was dissolved by Henry VIII. who granted its estates, buildings, and appurtenances to his new dean and chapter of Durham: its site alone, but in what manner it does not appear, reverted to the crown; and Edward VI. in the seventh year of his reign, granted it to George Owen, of Godstowe, one of his physicians, and William Martin, Gentleman; of whom Sir Thomas Pope purchased the premises in 1554. In the same year he obtained from Philip and Mary a royal licence or charter, empowering him to erect a certain college within the University of Oxford, under the title of COLLEGIUM SANCTÆ ET INDIVIDUÆ TRINITATIS IN UNIVERSITATE OXON. EX FUNDATIONE THOMÆ POPE, MILITIS. It was to consist of a President, a Priest, twelve Fellows, four of whom were to be Priests, and eight Scholars; the foundation to be sufficiently endowed with certain lands, manors, and revenues. They were to be elected out of the dioceses and places where the college has benefices, manors, or revenues, more particularly in Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Derbyshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Kent; but not more than two at the same time out of any county, except Oxfordshire, from which five might be chosen. By the same charter, and

with the estates and possessions therein recited, he was also empowered to found and endow a school at Hokenorton, in the county of Oxford, to be called *Jesus Scholehouse*, and to give statutes as well to the college as to the first and second Masters. On March 28, 1555, he declares, by his deed of that date, his actual erection and establishment of the said college; and consigns the place and site above-mentioned to the President, Fellows, and Scholars therein named: and, on the same day, in the presence of John Warner, Vice-Chancellor of the University, many of the dignified clergy, gentlemen, and others, he delivered possession of the college to the said President, Fellows, and Scholars. In the succeeding month of May, the Founder furnished his college with necessities of every kind, besides valuable books, both printed and manuscript, and supplied the chapel with its appropriate vessels in silver, embroidered vestments, and illuminated missals. In the following year he transmitted to the society a body of statutes, dated May 1, 1556. On the 8th of the same month, he gave them one hundred pounds as a stock for their commencement; and his endowment of the college, consisting of thirty-five manors, thirteen advowsons, besides impropriations, having been settled, before, or upon, the feast of the Annunciation, 1556, the first President, Fellows, and Scholars, nominated by himself, were, in all due form, admitted within the chapel on the 30th day of May, being the eve of Trinity Sunday, in the same year. They were all, the Graduates at least, taken from different colleges in Oxford, except one, who was of Cambridge*.

* Their names, dignities, colleges, degrees, counties, and appointments in the new society, as far as notices have occurred, are here specified.

PRESIDENT.—*Thomas Slythurste*, S. T. B. Canon of Windsor, county, Berkshire.

FELLOWS.—*Arthur Yeldarde*, Fellow of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, A. M. Northumberland; appointed Philosophy Lecturer by the Founder.—*Stephen Markes*, Fellow, and Rector of Exeter College, in Oxford, A. M. Cornwall; appointed Vice-President by the Founder.—*John Barwyke*,

On St. Swithin's day, July 15, 1556, the Founder visited his college, accompanied by the Bishops of Winchester and Ely, and other eminent personages. He dismounted from his horse at the college-gate, where he was received by the President, who stood at his stirrup; and, on entering the gate, he was saluted by an oration from the Vice-President; and afterwards sumptuously entertained in the hall. Having attended evening mass in the chapel, he repaid the Bursar the expences of the day, and, having given, with his own hand, a marc to each of the Scholars, took his leave. On the 20th of January, 1557, he sent a second donation to the college, of various articles of costly furniture and pieces of silver plate for the chapel and the hall. In September, 1557, he made considerable additions to the foundation; and, on the 10th of the same month, he conveyed, or rather confirmed, to the society, the manors of Dunthorp and Seawell, in Oxfordshire. He ordained and endowed also, at the same time, certain obits or dirges, to be sung and celebrated as festivals in the college; and founded four additional scholarships from the endowment of Hokenorton; being persuaded that it would prove

of Magdalen College, in Oxford, A. M. Devonshire; appointed Dean by election.—*James Bell*, Scholar of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, A. B. Somersetshire; appointed Rhetoric-Lecturer by election.—*John Richardson*, Scholar of Queen's College, in Oxford, A. B. Cumberland; appointed Bursar by election.—*George Sympton*, Scholar of Queen's College, in Oxford, A. B. Cumberland.—*George Rudde*, Scholar of Queen's College, in Oxford, A. B. Westmoreland.—*Thomas Scotte*, Scholar of Queen's College, in Oxford, A. B. Cumberland.—*Roger Cryspin*, Fellow of Exeter College, in Oxford, A. B. Devonshire.—*Roger Evens*, A. B. Cornwall.—*John Perte*, A. B. Warwickshire; appointed Bursar by election.—*Robert Bellamie*, of Exeter College, in Oxford, A. B. Yorkshire.

SCHOLARS.—*John Langsterre*, of Brasen-Nose College, in Oxford, A. B. Yorkshire.—*Reginald Braye*, A. B. Bedfordshire.—*John Arden*, or *Arderne*, Oxfordshire.—*John Comporte*, Middlesex.—*Robert Thraske*, Somersetshire.—*William Saltmarshe*, Yorkshire.—*John Harrys*, Gloucestershire.—
WARTON'S *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, p. 122.

more beneficial to the public to increase the number of Scholars in the University, than to multiply the number of grammar-schools in the neighbourhood, which, though properly filled with learned masters, were so little frequented and encouraged. In December, 1557, he declared his intention of building a commodious edifice at Garsington, in Oxfordshire, to which the society might retire in time of pestilence. This building, which consisted of a fair quadrangle of stone, was raised after his death, but not completed till 1570; and it appears from the college records, that the society took refuge here in 1570-1 and in 1577. It has long since been considered as useless, and the greater part of it dilapidated. The Founder, in his will, left a hundred pounds for the erection of a wall round the grove, and various pieces of plate, which he had purchased from some of the religious houses at the period of their dissolution*.

This eminent person, to whom religion and learning are so much indebted, was born at Dedington, in Oxfordshire, about the year 1508, and at the close of the reign of Henry VII. His parents were William and Margaret Pope, of that place; but the family, which seems to have been that of a gentleman, was originally seated in Kent, before the reign of Edward III. Margaret, the mother of Thomas, was the second wife of his father, and the daughter of Edmund Yate, of Stanlake, in Oxfordshire. The situation of the family appears to have been, at least, comfortable and independent. For the first rudiments of his education he was indebted to the public school of Banbury, which was then kept by Thomas Stainbridge, of Magdalen College, an eminent scholar of his day: from thence he was removed to Eton College; but it does not appear that he completed his education at either of the Universities. That he was a student of the law, there

* Of all the articles of plate given or bequeathed by the Founder to his college, a chalice of silver gilt alone remains. It belonged to the Abbey of St. Alban's, weighs twenty ounces, and is beautifully chased.

is no doubt, and it is supposed that he became a member of the Society of Gray's Inn: but whether his good fortune and early advancement proceeded from superior talents, professional knowledge, or accidental patronage, or a combination of them all, cannot now be correctly ascertained. It is certain, however, that, at the age of twenty-seven, he had attracted the notice of his sovereign; and, in October, 1553, he was constituted, by letters patent of Henry VIII. Clerk of the Briefs in the Star-Chamber at Westminster. In the same month he received a reversionary grant of the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, of which he soon afterwards became possessed, with an annual fee of twenty pounds from the Hanaper, and also a robe of fur at the feasts of Christmas and Pentecost, from the King's great wardrobe. In November, 1535, he was constituted Warden of the Mint, Exchange, and Coinage in the Tower of London, which he held for eight years, and then resigned it, as it is conjectured, for some superior advantage. In December, 1536, he was appointed to exercise, jointly with William Smythe, the office of Clerk of all the Briefs in the Star-Chamber at Westminster, having received in the preceding October the honour of knighthood. In February, 1538, he obtained, at his own instance, a new royal licence for exercising the office of Clerk of the Crown, in conjunction with John Lucas, afterwards an eminent crown lawyer in the reign of Edward VI. He was, in the early part of his life, acquainted with Sir Thomas More; and from him, as well as from Thomas Lord Audley, his successor as Chancellor, it is not improbable that he received, at least, some of his appointments. But an office of much greater consequence now awaited him; and, in 1539, he was named, by the King, Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations of the King's Revenue, as it was then established by act of Parliament*. Sir Thomas Pope held the treasurership of

* The principal design of this court was for estimating the lands of the dissolved monasteries vested in the crown, and for receiving their revenues. It had, moreover, full power and authority

this court about five years; and, during that time, was appointed Master of the Jewel-House in the Tower. In 1546, the original Court of Augmentation was dissolved, and another erected on a different and more confined plan; in which he was appointed Master of the Forests on this side the river Trent: he had also become one of the King's Privy Counsellors. It is generally supposed, that he was appointed one of the Visitors, under Cromwell, for dissolving religious houses. It does not appear, however, that he was employed in that business, but as it affected the magnificent Abbey of St. Alban's; whose seal was certainly surrendered into his hands, December 5, 1539: at the same time, it should be remembered, that we owe the fine remains of it which still delight the eye of the antiquary, to his interposing interest with the King: nevertheless, it cannot be denied, that his great fortune was accumulated from the destruction of religious houses. Before the year 1556, he appears to have been actually possessed of more than thirty manors in the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, Warwick, Derby, Bedford, Hereford, and Kent, besides other considerable estates and several advowsons. Some of these possessions were given him by Henry VIII.; but the greater part was acquired by purchase while he was connected with the Court of Augmentations. Many of his estates were also bought of the crown in the reign of Queen Mary. He was employed by Henry in various offices and duties of the court; but among them he received the heart-breaking commission to inform his old friend and patron, Sir Thomas More, that he must prepare for his execution*. In the reign to sell the monastic possessions for the King's service. It was so called from the increase of royal revenue by this new acquisition of property. The treasurer's office appears to have been a post of considerable profit and distinction, and ranked with those of the principal offices of state in the King's government.

* Mr. Warton gives the following very interesting account of this affecting interview:—"On the 5th day of July, 1535, he waited on Sir Thomas More, then under condemnation in the

of Edward VI. Sir Thomas Pope, declining to comply with the new turn of religious and political affairs, was appointed to no office, and enjoyed no favour; but, on the accession of Queen Mary, he was restored to his seat in the Privy Council, and is said to have been appointed Cofferer of the Household: he was also employed by that Princess on commissions of great trust and confidence. When the Princess Elizabeth, after a succession of hardships which she had undergone from the jealous spirit of Mary, was conducted, in 1555, under the care of Sir Thomas Pope,

“ Tower, early in the morning; and acquainted him, that he came, by command of the King and
 “ Council, to bring his unfortunate friend the melancholy news, that he must suffer death before
 “ nine of the clock the same morning; and that, therefore, he should immediately begin to prepare
 “ himself for that awful event. Upon this message, More, without the least surprise or emotion,
 “ cheerfully replied, ‘ Master Pope, I most heartily thank you for your good tidings. I have been
 “ ‘ much bound to the King’s Highness for the benefits of his honours that he hath most bountifully
 “ ‘ bestowed upon me; yet I am more bound to his Grace, I assure you, for putting me here, where
 “ ‘ I have had convenient time and space to have remembrance of my end: and so help me God.
 “ ‘ Most of all, am I bound unto him, that it hath pleased his Majesty so shortly to rid me out of
 “ ‘ the miseries of this wicked world.’ Then Pope subjoined, that it was the King’s pleasure, that,
 “ at the place of execution, he should not use many words. To this More answered, that he was
 “ ready to submit to the King’s commands; and added, ‘ I beseech you, good Mr. Pope, to get
 “ ‘ the King to suffer my daughter Margaret to be present at my burial.’ Pope assured him, that
 “ he would use his utmost interest with the King for this purpose; and having now finished his
 “ disagreeable commission, he solemnly took leave of his dying friend, and burst into tears. More,
 “ perceiving his concern, said, with his usual composure, ‘ Quiet yourself, good Master Pope, and
 “ ‘ be not comforted; for, I trust, that we shall one day in heaven see each other full merrily;
 “ ‘ we shall be sure to live and love together in joyful bliss eternally.’ But this method of consola-
 “ tion proving ineffectual, More, to divert the melancholy of his friend, and to dismiss him in
 “ better spirits, called for a glass, and applying it is an urinal, he held it up to the light, and, with
 “ the prophetic air of a sagacious physician, gravely declared, ‘ This man might have lived longer,
 “ ‘ if it had pleased the King.’ ”—WARTON’S *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, p. 33.

to Hatfield House; in Hertfordshire, then a royal palace, he treated her with those marks of deference and respect which he considered as due to her station and quality*. This residence she exchanged for a throne, on the death of Mary, November 17, 1558. It does not appear, however, that Sir Thomas Pope was continued in the Privy Council, or appointed to any office. He lived, indeed, but a short time after this great event, as he died January 29, 1558-9, at his house in Clerkenwell. Of the circumstances of his death nothing is now on record. Mr. Warton conjectures, that he was carried off by a pestilential fever, which raged at that time with uncommon fatality. He was buried with great magnificence in the church of St. Stephen Walbrook, where his second wife and his daughter Alice had been before interred; but, in 1567, his body, and that of the Dame Margaret, were removed to the chapel of Trinity College, in Oxford, where they were re-entombed, on the north side of the altar, under a stately monument of Gothic workmanship; on which are the recumbent figures of Sir Thomas Pope, in complete armour, and his third wife, Elizabeth, large as the

* This appears from the following circumstance, among several others:—Two of the Fellows of Trinity College, then just founded, had violated one of its most rigid statutes, and were accordingly expelled by the President and Society. They, however, repaired to their Founder, then at Hatfield with the Princess Elizabeth, humbly petitioning a readmittance into his college. Sir Thomas Pope, although disposed to forgiveness, might be unwilling to be the first to pardon an infringement of laws which he himself had made: but perceiving a happy opportunity of adjusting the difficulty, by paying at the same time a handsome compliment to the princess, with much address, he referred the matter to her gracious arbitration; and she was pleased to order, that they should be immediately restored. It appears also, from one of his letters to President Slythurste, that she frequently conversed with him on the subject of his college.—“The Princess Elizabeth, her grace whom I serve, often asketh me about the course which I have devysed for my Scollers; and that part of myne estatutes respectinge studie which I have shewn to her, she likes well. She is not only gracious, but most lerned, as ye right well know.”

life, in alabaster, with this inscription, in old English characters :—" Hic jacent
" corpora Thome Pope, Militis, Fundatoris hujus collegii, et Domine Elizabethe
" et Margarite uxoris ejus. Qui quidem Thomas obiit 19 die Januarii, 1558.—
" *Quod tacitum velis, nemini dixeris.*"

Sir Thomas Pope was thrice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Gunston, from whom he was divorced July 11, 1536. His second wife was Margaret Dodmer, widow, to whom he was married July 17, 1536. Her maiden name was Townsend, a native of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, and the relict of Ralph Dodmer, Knight, Lord Mayor of London. By Sir Thomas Pope she had only one daughter, Alice, who died very young; but she had two sons by her former husband, whom Sir Thomas treated as his own. She died in 1538; after which, in 1540, he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Walter Blount, Esquire, of Blount's Hall, in Staffordshire. She was at that time the widow of Anthony Basford, or Beresford, Esquire, of Bently, in Derbyshire; by whom she had one son, but no children by Sir Thomas Pope. After his death, she married Sir Hugh Paulet, of Hinton St. George, in Somersetshire, the son of Sir Amyas Paulet, who was in great favour with Henry VIII. She did not, however, from her new connection, discontinue that previous and natural attachment which, in the character of Foundress, a title deservedly attached to her, she bore to the collegiate establishment of her former husband. She possessed, indeed, no small jurisdiction over the transactions of the society, which she, at times, continued to exercise till her death: she also engaged her husband, Sir Hugh Paulet, to advance and protect its interests. This excellent lady died, at an advanced age, October 27, 1593, at Tyttenhanger, in Hertfordshire, the favourite seat of Sir Thomas Pope; from whence her remains were removed in great funeral pomp to Oxford, and interred, according to her express desire, in the chapel of Trinity College.

The following character of the Founder concludes the admirable life of him

written by Mr. Warton ; a volume replete with curious information, and worthy of the superior talents and learning which produced it :—“ Sir Thomas Pope appears to have been a man eminently qualified for business ; and although not employed in the very principal departments of the state, he possessed peculiar talents and address for the management and execution of public affairs. His natural abilities were strong, his knowledge of the world deep and extensive, his judgment solid and discerning. His circumspection and prudence in the conduct of negotiations entrusted to his charge, were equalled by his fidelity and perseverance. He is a conspicuous instance of one, not bred to the church, who, without the advantages of birth and patrimony, by the force of understanding and industry, raised himself to opulence and honourable employments. He lived in an age when the peculiar circumstances of the times afforded obvious temptations to the most abject desertion of principle ; and few periods of our history can be found, which exhibit more numerous examples of occasional compliance with frequent changes : yet he remained unbiassed and uncorrupted amid the general depravity. Under Henry VIII. when, on the dissolution of the monasteries, he was enabled, by the opportunities of his situation, to enrich himself with their revenues by fraudulent or oppressive practices, he behaved with disinterested integrity ; nor does a single instance occur upon record which impeaches his honour. In the succeeding reign of Edward VI. a sudden check was given to his career of popularity and prosperity : he retained his original attachment to the Catholic religion ; and, on that account, lost those marks of favour or distinction, which were so liberally dispensed to the sycophants of Somerset, and which he might have easily secured by a temporary submission to the reigning system. At the accession of Mary, he was restored to favour ; yet he never was active or instrumental in the tyrannies of that queen, which disgrace our annals. He was armed with discretionary powers for the suppress-

“ sion of heretical innovations; yet he forbore to gratify the arbitrary demands
 “ of his bigoted mistress to their utmost extent, nor would he participate in
 “ forwarding the barbarities of her bloody persecutions. In the guardianship of
 “ the Princess Elizabeth, the unhappy victim of united superstition, jealousy,
 “ revenge, and cruelty, his humanity prevailed over his interest; and he less
 “ regarded the displeasure of the vigilant and unforgiving queen, than the claims
 “ of injured innocence. If it be his crime to have accumulated riches, let it be
 “ remembered, that he consecrated a part of those riches, not amid the terrors of
 “ a death-bed, nor in the dreams of old age; but in the prime of life and the
 “ vigour of understanding, to the public service of his country; that he gave
 “ them to future generations, for the perpetual support of literature and religion*.”

BENEFACTORS.

RICHARD BLOUNT, of London, Esquire, nephew to Dame Elizabeth Paulet, the Founder's widow, bequeathed 100*l.* for the maintenance of a Scholar.

Lady CATHERINE CONSTABLE, widow of Sir John Constable, of Kirbie-Knole, in the county of York, Knight, bequeathed, August 4, 1590, an exhibition of 10*l.* yearly, to a Scholar of this college: which, however, never took effect.

JOHN WHESTONE, of Rodden, in the county of Dorset, Merchant, bequeathed, January 28, 1614, 500*l.* for exhibitions; with which sum, lands were purchased at Okeley, in Buckinghamshire.

EDWARD BATHURST, B. D. Rector of Cheping Warden, in the county of Northampton, bequeathed lands in the same county of the yearly value of 24*l.*; as well as the statue of the Founder over the hall-door next the quadrangle.

The principal benefactors were those who contributed to the New Buildings, and will be mentioned in the description of them.

The livings which form the Ecclesiastical Patronage of this college are, the

* *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, p. 256.

RECTORIES of Farnham, in Essex; Garsington, annexed to the presidentship, Oddington, and Rotherfield Grays, in Oxfordshire; Barton on the Heath, Warwickshire:—the VICARAGES of Navestock and Waltham Magna, in Essex:—and the DONATIVE of Hill Farrance, in Somersetshire.

In 1592, the rents of this college were estimated at 200*l.*; and in 1612, the society amounted to one hundred and sixteen persons. It now consists, according to its original establishment, of a President, twelve Fellows, and the same number of Scholars; with Gentlemen Commoners and Commoners. The Bishop of Winchester is the Visitor.

The original buildings of this college were those which belonged to the Monks of Durham, and were repaired by the Founder, as Wood observes, rather for present use than ornament. They consisted of a low quadrangle, with the Hall, Library, and Chapel. Dr. Kettel, President, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, added chambers in the roof. About the same time some erections were made, at the expence of the college, near the kitchen, at the north end of the hall. During the rebellion, though its Scholars were numerous, the buildings were suffered to fall into decay; in which state they remained till the year 1664, when Dr. Bathurst, who was then President, began to repair the lodgings on the east side of the quadrangle*. A new court, of three sides, was afterwards projected in the Fellows' garden, the north side of which was completed in 1667. The west side was not finished until 1682, nor the south until 1728. The whole was erected after a design of Sir Christopher Wren.—Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury; Thomas Marler, B. D.; Dr. Ralph Bathurst, President; Dr. Gilbert Ironside, Bishop of Bristol; Lady Penelope Dynham, a tenant of the college; Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Exeter; George Evelyn, of Wotton, in Surrey; Dr. Thomas Turner, Dean of Canterbury; Sir John Napier, of Luton

* They were completed in 1687, at his own expence.

Hoo, in Bedfordshire, Knight and Baronet; Anthony Ashley Cooper, only son of Lord Ashley, and father of the author of *The Characteristics*; Dr. Robert Skinner, Bishop of Worcester; Richard Newdigate, Serjeant at Law; Beata, Countess Dowager of Downe, in memory of her son Henry Pope, some time Gentleman Commoner; Nicholas Stratford, Dean of St. Asaph, and afterwards Bishop of Chester; and several others who had also been members of this college, were contributors towards the expence of the New Buildings.

In 1685, the COMMON-ROOM was formed out of a lower apartment of one of the Fellows, which had been a dormitory for the Scholars. It contains an admirable portrait of Mr. Warton, by Rising; and one also of Dr. Carne, by Hudson. In 1676, the old kitchen was converted into a chamber, and a new one, with chambers over it, built on the west side of the hall. The old Gothic gateway next the street, consisting of three arches, with niches and shields*, was demolished in 1773; and the present entrance, iron gates, and palisade erected, at the expence of Francis, the first Earl of Guilford, a member of this college. The tower over the gateway adjoining the chapel has been adorned by a dial, clock, &c. towards which 100*l.* was given by Henry-Charles Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, and Lord Charles-Henry Somerset, sons of Henry Duke of Somerset, &c. D. C. L. both Noblemen of this college, and cr. M. A. June 28, 1786.

The HALL, on the west side of the quadrangle, was that which belonged to Durham College; but falling into decay, and being otherwise too small to contain the number of Scholars in the time of Dr. Kettel, it was pulled down in 1618, and the present refectory built on its site, in the Gothic style, at the expence of

* There is a drawing of this gateway in the Bursary; where there are also portraits of Dr. Kettel and Dr. Bathurst, and one of Dame Elizabeth Paulet, which was in the college before the year 1613. Mr. Warton conjectures this picture to be the copy of an original by Sir Antonio More, who died in 1575.

the college. The latter improvements were in 1772, and consisted of a new ceiling, wainscoting, and chimney-piece. At the upper end is a portrait of the Founder; there are four others of him in the college, all of which are supposed to have been copied from one by Holbein, in the possession of Lord Guilford, at Wroxton. On the right of this picture is a portrait also of Mr. Warton, by Mr. Penrose, of New College; and on the left is one of Dr. Bathurst.

The LIBRARY is the most ancient part of the college, being the same which belonged to Durham College, with such subsequent alterations as the decay of time had rendered necessary. About the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, new bookcases were furnished out of the legacy of 157*l.* 14*s.* bequeathed by Dr. Edward Hyndmer, who quitted his fellowship in 1570, from his devotion to the Popish religion. In 1765, after many attempts to repair the ruined windows, they were taken down and replaced as they now appear, containing many curious remains of old painted glass. In the centre of the window, at the upper end, is a neat tablet to the memory of Mr. Warton, the gift of his sister Jane. Over the entrance is a portrait of the Founder; and, beneath it, one of Mr. Richard Rands, a benefactor. The first contributor of books was Sir Thomas Pope, who gave nearly one hundred volumes, manuscript and printed; and many of the latter still retain their original binding. The number was afterwards enlarged by the first and second Presidents, and several of the first Fellows. Edmund Hutchins, one of the first Scholars, nephew and one of the heirs of the Founder, was a benefactor to the library in 1592. The following memorial of him is still visible on a buttress on the south side of the college:—"Jesu have M. O. E. Hutchins." Among the subsequent contributors were, Thomas Allen, an eminent mathematician, who not only gave various books during his life, but bequeathed others at his death; Thomas Arden, Scholar; Dr. Kettel, President; Thomas Rawes, Canon of Windsor; William Lord Craven, Gentleman Commoner; Thomas Cooper,



Figure del

TRINITY COLLEGE CHAPEL.

London, Pub. 4, Sept. 1, 1893, at no. 8 Broad for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

J. Black sculp.

B. D. Commoner ; Richard Rands, Fellow, and afterwards Parson of Hartfield, in Sussex ; Sir Edward Hoby ; Dr. Harris, President ; Richard Woodhull, of Mollington, in Warwickshire ; Dr. Ralph Bathurst, &c. This library is particularly abundant in topographical writers*.

The CHAPEL, which was originally that of Durham College, but repaired and suitably fitted up and ornamented by the liberal piety of the Founder, being greatly decayed, and having been much defaced by the republican zealots of the civil wars, Dr. Bathurst caused it to be dilapidated, together with the adjoining gateway and treasury ; and, on the same ground-plot, with some additions in length and breadth, began the present chapel, with its tower, &c. on a foundation entirely new, himself laying the first stone, July 9, 1691 ; having already given, in 1682, 200*l.* with a view to this noble design. The shell was completed at his own expence, to the amount of near two thousand pounds. The furniture and decorations of the interior were defrayed from large collections which he had solicited, with his usual address and activity, from many persons of the first rank ; among whom were, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Craven, Lord Somers, the Bishops of Chester and Winchester, Dr. Radcliffe, &c. It is generally conjectured, that Dean Aldrich gave the plan and adjusted the design, with some improvements from Sir Christopher Wren. The proportions are correct, and the elevation, as now seen from the street, is perfectly light and elegant. The most eminent artificers were procured to decorate this edifice in the highest perfection ; which Mr. Warton observes, amidst a multiplicity of the most exquisite embellishments,

* Here is also an edition of the Greek Historians by Vossius, with a series of manuscript notes by Langbaine, who was an admirable Greek scholar. It appears by a Latin note, in a blank leaf, in Dr. Bathurst's hand-writing, that this book originally belonged to Ben Jonson, who gave it to Dr. Langbaine, by whom, with the addition of the notes, it was presented to Dr. Bathurst.—
WARTON'S *Life of Bathurst*.

maintains that simple elegance, which is agreeable to the character of the place, and consistent with just notions of true taste. The screen and altar-piece are of cedar, and enriched with the carving of Grinlin Gibbons. The representation of the *Ascension*, on the ceiling, was painted by Berchet, a French artist. The altar displays a beautiful specimen of needle-work, which was executed and presented to the college, in 1793, by Miss Althea Fanshawe, of Shiplake Hill, near Henley-upon-Thames. The subject is, *The Resurrection of Christ from the Tomb, attended by an Angel*, after a picture by West, in St. George's chapel, Windsor. This chapel was finished in three years, and consecrated by Hough, then Bishop of Oxford, April 11, 1694. The monument of the Founder is placed against the north wall, at the upper end; and in the ante-chapel are the monuments of Dr. Bathurst, Dr. Sykes, Dr. Almont, Dr. Dobson, Dr. Huddersfield, and Mr. Warton. The Presidents Yeldard, Harris, and Potter, and Allen, the celebrated mathematician, were buried in the old chapel.

PRESIDENTS.

1. THOMAS SLYTHURSTE, M. A. Canon of Windsor, and the confidential friend of the Founder, was sworn President May 30, 1556. He was afterwards deprived of his office by Queen Elizabeth's Visitors, for his adherence to Popery. He died in the Tower of London, about the year 1560.
2. ARTHUR YELDARD, M. A. of Cambridge, was admitted September 26, 1559. He was the first Lecturer in Philosophy, appointed by the Founder, in this college. He enjoyed his office upwards of thirty-nine years; and died on the vigils of the Purification, 1598-9.
3. RALPH KETTEL, D. D. succeeded February 12, 1598-9; and died in July, 1643.
4. HANNIBAL POTTER, D. D. was admitted August 8, 1643; and ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors in 1648.

5. ROBERT HARRIS, B. D. afterwards D. D. was appointed by the Visitors February 29, 1647-8. He died December 11, 1658.

6. WILLIAM HAWES, M. A. was admitted by the same powers December 27, 1658; and resigned on the 14th of the succeeding September.

7. SETH WARD, D. D. was elected September 14, 1659, by Dr. Bathurst and his friends, in defiance of the usurping powers, though he was altogether disqualified, not being a member of the college. He resigned soon after to Dr. Potter; and was successively advanced to the sees of Exeter and Salisbury.

HANNIBAL POTTER was restored by the King's Commissioners August 3, 1660. He died September 1, 1664.

8. RALPH BATHURST, M. D. and Priest; one of the King's Chaplains, and a member of the Royal Society, was elected September 10, 1664; and died June 14, 1704*.

9. THOMAS SYKES, D. D. and Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, was admitted June 8, 1704. He died December 14, 1705.

10. WILLIAM DOBSON, D. D. admitted January 2, 1705; and died June 15, 1731.

11. GEORGE HUDDSFORD, M. A. afterwards D. D. succeeded July 10, 1731; and died April 21, 1776.

12. JOSEPH CHAPMAN, M. A. afterwards D. D. admitted May 8, 1776; and died in 1808.

13. THOMAS LEE, D. D. succeeded in the same year, and is the present President.

PRELATES EDUCATED IN THIS COLLEGE.

1. BERNARD ADAMS, Bishop of Limerick, in Ireland, 1604. Ob. 1625.

* See Warton's Life of that excellent and distinguished person.

2. ROBERT WRYGHT, Bristol, 1622; Litchfield and Coventry, 1632. Ob. 1643.
3. ROBERT SKINNER, Bristol, 1636; Oxford, 1640-1; Worcester, 1663. Ob. 1670.
4. GILBERT IRONSIDE, Bristol, 1660. Ob. 1671.
5. GILBERT SHELDON, London, 1660; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1663. Ob. 1677.
6. WILLIAM LUCY, St. David's, 1660. Ob. 1677.
7. SETH WARD, Exeter, 1662; Salisbury, 1667. Ob. 1688-9.
8. HUGH GORE, Waterford and Lismore, in Ireland, 1666. Ob. 1690, or 1691.
9. HENRY GLEMHAM, St. Asaph, 1667. Ob. 1669.
10. SAMUEL PARKER, Oxford, 1686. Ob. 1688.
11. NICHOLAS STRATFORD, Chester, 1689. Ob. 1706.
12. CHARLES COBB, Killala and Achonry, in Ireland, 1720; Dromore, 1726; Kildare, 1731; Archbishop of Dublin, 1742. Ob. 1761.
13. JOHN GILBERT, Llandaff, 1740; Salisbury, 1748; Archbishop of York, 1757. Ob. 1761.
14. Honourable BROWNLOW NORTH, Litchfield and Coventry, 1771; Worcester, 1774; Winchester, 1781.

The following eminent men also received their education in, or were members of, Trinity College:—The learned Chillingworth, who, by his able and convincing writings in support of the Protestant Church, was emphatically styled, “Malleus Papistarum:”—Gellibrand, the mathematician, and Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College:—Aubrey, the antiquary, and one of the first Fellows of the Royal Society:—Arthur Wilson, the biographer of James I.:—Sir

John Denham, the poet:—Sir Henry Blount, Knight, the Oriental traveller:—Sir James Harrington, author of the *Oceana*:—Dr. Derham, author of the *Physico-Theology*:—Dr. Daniel Whitby, the eminent theological writer, and the author of *The Paraphrase and Exposition of the New Testament*:—John Evelyn, the son of the author of the *Sylva*, &c. and who prefixed a Greek poem to that celebrated work: his name appears to some of the poems in Dryden's Collection, &c. &c.:—Sir Edward Byshe, some time Garter King at Arms, and a learned writer on Heraldry:—the Rev. Francis Potter, whose mathematical works caused him to be named among the early members of the Royal Society:—Dr. Thomas Warton, Professor of Physic in Gresham College; and Anthony Farrington, the author of a very large collection of Sermons, in three folio volumes. To these may be added, George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore; Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax; the great Lord Somers; the immortal Earl of Chatham; and the second Earl of Guilford:—Lodge, Settle, Glanville, Manning, Merrick, and Headley, poets of some reputation in their day:—Thomas Allen, the mathematician:—Gill the younger, Master of St. Paul's School:—Edward Ludlow, the republican leader:—Sir John Ford, hydraulist:—Henry Birkenhead, founder of the Poetry Lecture in the University of Oxford:—John Chamberlaine, the son of Edward, of Edmund Hall, who continued his father's historical compilations:—Dr. Edward Cobden, a poet and divine:—Thomas Coxeter, a miscellaneous writer of some note:—Smart Lethieullier, Esquire, antiquary and collector:—Francis Wise, another eminent antiquary, Keeper of the Archives and Radcliffe Librarian:—and Thomas Warton, who, in the characteristic description of Mr. Chalmers, for a better will not readily be given, must be long remembered as an ornament to this college; the founder of the school of poetical commentators, and himself a poet of no mean rank. Few men have combined so many

qualities of the mind : a taste for the sublime and the pathetic, the gay and the humorous ; the pursuits of the antiquary, and the pleasures of amusement ; the labours of research, and the play of imagination*.

* *Life of Warton, English Poets, 1810, vol. XVIII.*



ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
from the Garden.

London, Pub. Sept. 1st 1833 at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THIS College was founded by Sir THOMAS WHITE, Knight, alderman and merchant taylor of London. His first design was to have established it at Reading, in Berkshire, but he changed his original intention in favour of Oxford*. May 1, 1555, he obtained a licence from Philip and Mary to erect a college, to the praise and honour of God, the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Baptist, for "the learning of the sciences of Holy Divinity, Philosophy, and the good Arts;" to consist of a President, thirty Scholars, graduate or non-graduate, more or less, according to future statutes and ordinances. The site adopted, was that of a certain capital messuage, with its appurtenances, called Bernard's College, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, without the north gate of the city of Oxford, and its title to be St. John Baptist College in the University of Oxford. Archbishop Chichele founded St. Bernard's College for student Monks of the Cistercian order, in 1436. After the dissolution, it was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, 38th Henry VIII.; and purchased by Sir Thomas White, on paying an annual

* The following curious tradition respecting the site of this college is first poetically mentioned by Higgs, and afterwards adopted by Wood, and Dr. Plott in his *History of Oxfordshire*. As the story relates, the Founder was warned in a dream, that he should build a college for the education of youth in religion and learning, near a place where he should find two elms growing out of one root. He accordingly proceeded to Cambridge, and finding no such tree, he repaired to Oxford, where he discovered one, which answered the description in his dream, near St. Bernard's College; when, elated with joy, he dismounted from his horse, and, on his knees, returned thanks for this fortunate issue of his pious research. Dr. Plott, who is represented by Dr. Joseph Warton as fond of the marvellous, records the tree as being in a flourishing state in his time, 1677, when Dr. Leving was President of the college.

rent of twenty shillings, and the observance of the following conditions:—That he should chuse the first Head or President from the Canons or Students of Christ-Church; and, afterwards, that the Fellows of St. John's should elect a President from their number, or from Christ-Church, to be admitted and established by the Dean and Chapter of the latter, or, in their absence, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University. To these terms Sir Thomas White assented; but he at first resisted the proposition of the Dean and Chapter to possess the office of Visitor, though he afterwards, by the persuasion of his friend, Mr. Belsire, acceded to it. Some new arrangement, however, appears to have been made on this subject, as he subsequently appointed Sir William Cordall, Master of the Rolls, Visitor for life; and the right of visitation was finally conferred on the Bishops of Winchester. By virtue of his licence, Sir Thomas White, May 29, 1555, established his college; and the first President and Scholars were, Alexander Belsire, B. D. and Canon of Christ-Church; Ralph Wyndon, Edward Chambre, and Henry Dawbeney, Masters of Arts. For their necessary support, he endowed the house with an annual rent of 36*l.* due to him from the corporation of the city of Coventry; with several manors, estates, and advowsons in Berkshire and Oxfordshire. In 1557, he obtained of Philip and Mary another charter, dated March 5, by which he increased the endowments of his college, and particularly insisted on the study of Theology, Philosophy, the Canon and Civil Law, and the Arts. He also settled the same President, Dr. Belsire, and the following persons, as the enlarged society of his institution:—The first graduate Scholars were, John Bavant, M. A. of Christ-Church, and the first Greek Reader in this college; John James, LL. D. and late Principal of White Hall, on whose site Jesus College was erected, Vice-President; and William Elye, M. A. of Brasen-Nose, and afterwards President. The other Scholars were, Ralph Wyndon, Thomas Palmer, William Smallwood, Leonard Stopes, William Brigham, Lewis

ap Howell, or Powel, or Jones, Henry Russell, John Phillips, Thomas Culpeper, Thomas Presse, Francis Willys, Gregory Martin, Anthony Harrys, John Halse or Halsey, William Bridgeman, and Edmund Campian, afterwards a distinguished member of the Society of Jesuits*. He now provided his establishment with a body of statutes for its regulation and government, which are supposed to have been framed, at his request, by Sir Thomas Cordall, who took those of New College for his model. According to their authority, the society was limited to one President, fifty Fellows and Scholars, twelve of whom were to study the Civil and Canon Law; three Chaplains, three Clerks, and six Choristers; but, in consequence of a diminution in the revenues of the colleges, in 1577, the Chaplains, Clerks, and Choristers were suspended. Of the Fellows, forty-three were to be elected from Merchant Taylors' School, in London; two from Coventry; two from Bristol; two from Reading; and one from Tunbridge: but should any of the kindred of the Founder offer themselves, it was directed that they should be chosen; and, in such case, the number from Merchant Taylors' School might be reduced to thirty-seven. He now proceeded to enlarge the site of the college, by the purchase of about four acres of land, which were inclosed by a wall, with a legacy bequeathed to the college by Edward Sprot, LL. B. some time Fellow, who died August 25, 1612. Of this bequest, there is the following brief memorial over the door of the President's garden:—"EDWARDUS SPROT, *hujus Coll. Socius, hunc murum suis impensis struxit*, 1613." To the liberal endowment of the

* A person of admirable parts and superior eloquence. He was born in London, and educated in Christ's Hospital. He was one of the first Scholars elected to St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in Arts, and entered into Holy Orders. In 1568, he went into Ireland, and became a Roman Catholic; in 1571, he entered into the Jesuits' College at Douay: Gregory XIII. then sent him as a missionary to England, with Parsons and others; where, in 1581, he was tried and executed for treason, under the act of 25th Edward III.

college during his life, Sir Thomas White added, at his death, a bequest of three thousand pounds for the purchase of estates. On the 17th of December, 1565, the college was admitted as a member of the University, with all the privileges, liberties, and franchises enjoyed by the other collegiate societies. In 1576, the college purchased a piece of ground, before the gate, of Sir Christopher Brome, Knight, Lord of Northgate hundred; and not only inclosed it with a low wall, but planted it with a row of elms, several of which still afford a venerable shade.

Sir Thomas White, the Founder of this college, was born at Reading, in the year 1492*. His father, William White, was a native of Rickmansworth, by Mary, daughter of John Kiblewhite, of South Fawley, in Berkshire, and carried on the business of a clothier there. He removed from thence to Reading, previous, as it appears, to the birth of his son, the honourable and revered subject of this page. His education, which he is supposed to have received at Reading, did not probably extend beyond the instruction which might qualify him for the profession to which he was destined. At the age of twelve years he was bound apprentice to a merchant of London. In that character he remained ten years, in which period he appears to have rendered himself so acceptable to his master, that, at his death, he left him an hundred pounds, a sum which must then have been considered as an ample instance of confidential regard. This, in addition to what might have been his paternal property, enabled him to engage in commerce for himself, and with such success, as to acquire the means of distinguishing himself afterwards by the munificence which erected and endowed this college. In 1547, 1st Edward VI. he became sheriff of London, and conducted himself with admirable prudence in those turbulent times, which formed the dawn of the

* Mr. Gutch, on the authority of Fuller, determines Rickmansworth to have been the place of his nativity.—*Append. to Wood*, p. 314. But Mr. Chalmers appears to have had subsequent opportunities of settling the point in favour of Reading.—*Hist. &c.* p. 369.

Reformation. In 1553, 1st Mary, he was elected lord mayor, and performed eminent services towards suppressing the rebellion headed by Sir Thomas Wyatt, for which he received the honour of knighthood. He was twice married. The name of his first wife was Avisia, or Avis, and that is all which is now known of her. The second was Joan, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Lake, of London, Gentleman, and the widow of Sir Ralph Warren, twice lord mayor of London. She survived him several years. During the latter part of his life, he resided some time in his college; and died at Oxford, February 11, 1566, in the seventy-fourth year of his age; and was buried in the chapel*. It would not be doing justice to the character of this excellent and venerable man, if the other acts of beneficence, which added to the honourable distinctions of his life, were to be passed by without observation. In 1542, he gave to the corporation of Coventry 1000*l.* which, with 400*l.* of their own, was laid out in the purchase of land, from the rents of which, provision was made for twelve poor men, and a sum raised to

* The following letter was addressed by him to the society, a short time before his death:—

Mr. President, with the Fellowes and Schollers,

I have mee recommended unto you even from the bottome of my hearte, desyring the Holye Ghoste may be amonge you untill the ende of the worlde, and desyringe Almightye God, that everie one of you may love one another as brethren; and I shall desyre you all to applye to your learninge, and so doinge, God shall give you his blessinge both in this worlde and in the worlde to come. And, furthermore, if anye variaunce or strife doe arise among you, I shall desyre you, for God's love, to pacifye it as much as you maye; and that doinge, I put no doubt but God shall blesse everye one of you. And this shall bee the last letter that ever I shall sende unto you; and therefore I shall desyre everye one of you, to take a coppye of yt. for my sake. Noe more to you at this tyme; but the Lord have you in his keeping untill the ende of the worlde. Written the 27 of Januarye, 1566. I desyre you all to praye to God for mee, that I may ende my life with patience, and that he may take mee to his mercye.

By mee, Sir THOMAS WHITE, Knighte, Alderman of London,
and Founder of St. John's Colledge, in Oxforde.

be lent to industrious young men of that city. He also gave to the mayor and corporation of Bristol, by deed, the sum of 2000*l.*; and the same to the town of Leicester, to purchase estates and raise a fund, from which, sums of money might be lent to industrious tradesmen; not only of those, but other places specified, which were to receive the benefits of the fund in rotation, and by the same the poor were to be relieved in times of scarcity. The rental of these estates are now advanced, in their full proportion, according to the increased valuation of landed property, and, consequently, the original scheme of benevolent utility adequately enlarged and extended.

BENEFACTORS.

JOHN CASE, M. A. some time Fellow, afterwards M. D. gave 100*l.* for the purchase of 5*l.* per annum in land, towards the support of two Fellows, Students in Divinity. Mr. William Laud, afterwards the celebrated Archbishop, was the first elected to this benefaction.—Settled in 1602.

WALTER FISH, citizen and merchant taylor of London, gave 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly rent, &c. to be distributed by the Merchant Taylors' Company between five poor Scholars of the college, who were disposed to the study of Divinity.—May 22, 1580.

Mrs. MARY MAY, gave, in 1590, 5*l.* yearly, for the maintenance of a Divinity Lecturer in the college. Wood conjectures, that Mr. William Laud, already mentioned, was the first Reader of this lecture.

HUGH HENLIE, citizen and merchant taylor, bequeathed, in April 1592, 50*l.* for the maintenance of a Scholar.

Sir RICHARD LEE, or LEIGH, of the county of Kent, Knight, gave by his will, dated Oct. 4, 1608, 20*s.* yearly, to issue from lands in Kent and Canterbury, for the better maintenance of a poor Scholar. This exhibition cannot be traced lower than the usurpation; at which time it is supposed to have been lost.

GEORGE PALIN, citizen and girdler of London, bequeathed, March 4, 1609, and paid to the college November 26, 1614, 300*l.* to purchase 16*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of four of the poorer Scholars of the foundation, till they should obtain ecclesiastical preferment, or quit their fellowships, or take the degree of Doctor in Divinity.

THOMAS PARADYNE, citizen and haberdasher of London, granted, June 24, 1613, an annuity of 10*l.* as an exhibition for three of the poorer Scholars, during his life, and which he confirmed by his will, to continue after his death. This exhibition, however, has been lost, and, probably, at the same time as that of Sir Richard Leigh.

Sir WILLIAM CRAVEN, Knight, Alderman of London, gave, June 30, 1613, the parsonage of Creek, in Northamptonshire.

JEFFRY ELWES, Alderman of London, bequeathed 100*l.* by his will, dated April 6, 1616.

JOHN RIXMAN, of Maidenhead, in Berkshire, some time Fellow, bequeathed, 1620, 100*l.* for the use of the college.

Lady KNEVET bequeathed also 100*l.* which was paid in 1623.

JOHN BUCKRIDGE, some time President of this college, and afterwards Bishop of Ely, gave, in 1631, 500*l.* to purchase lands, the issuable profits of which he ordered to be equally distributed between the Fellows and Scholars.

Sir WILLIAM PADDIE, Knight, Physician to the King, and President of the College of Physicians, gave, by his will, dated December 10, 1634, 2800*l.* 20*l.* of which was to be annually paid to the Organist, 12*l.* each to eight Singing-Men, and 6*l.* to four Choristers. The remainder was to be paid for the reparation of the organ, books for the library, &c. He also gave a copyhold estate, near Woodstock, for the annual maintenance of a Keeper of the library.

Sir ROBERT DUCIE, Knight, Alderman of London, bequeathed, October 20, 1634, 100*l.* for the use of the college.

GEORGE BENSON, citizen of London, gave, by will, dated January 7, 1636, 1000*l.* to purchase 50*l.* annual revenue, to be paid, in different proportions, to two classes of the Fellows named therein, &c.

Dr. WILLIAM LAUD, President, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, bequeathed, January 13, 1643, besides his contribution to the buildings, 500*l.* to be laid out in lands; the rents of which were to be equally divided, between every Fellow and Scholar, every fourth year; also, all his chapel plate and furniture, with such books in his study, at the time of his death, as were not in the college library.

Dr. WILLIAM JUXON, President, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, bequeathed, 1663, 7000*l.* to purchase an annual revenue of 350*l.* so that every Fellow and Scholar should receive six pounds yearly, over and above their usual allowance. The rest to be reserved for the use of the college.

TOBIAS RUSTAT, Esquire, Yeoman of the Robes to Charles II. &c. gave, by deed, dated December 14, 1665, 1000*l.* to purchase lands worth 50*l.* per annum, for a certain additional income to the more indigent Fellows and Scholars; for Lectures on the 23d of October and 30th of January; a speech in the hall on the latter anniversary; an oration on the 29th of May, &c. &c.

WILLIAM BELL, D. D. some time Fellow, and afterwards Rector of St. Sepulchre's, London, Archdeacon of St. Alban's, and one of the King's Chaplains, &c. gave, in 1673, 500*l.* for the use of the college.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, M. D. Fellow, who died in 1716, gave to the college 2000*l.* with which legacy were purchased, about the year 1718, the rectory of Tackley, in Oxfordshire; Aston rectory, Northamptonshire; and Leckford prebend, with the vicarage, Hants.

The principal Benefactors of latter times are, Dr. RICHARD RAWLINSON, some time Gentleman-Commoner of this college, who bequeathed the reversion of an estate in fee-farm rents; and Dr. WILLIAM HOLMES, President from 1728 to 1748, who left 13,000*l.* after his lady's death; which she was pleased to increase to 15,000*l.*

This college is in possession of the following Ecclesiastical Preferments:—The RECTORIES of Sutton, Bedfordshire; Kingston Bagpuze, Berkshire; Winterborne, Gloucestershire; South Warnborough, Hampshire; Burfreyston, Kent; Ayton-on-the-Wall, Creeke, and East Farnden, Northamptonshire; Handborough and Tackley, Oxfordshire; Bardwell, Suffolk; Cheam, Surrey; Codford St. Mary, Wiltshire; Belbroughton, Worcestershire; Baynton, Yorkshire:—The VICARAGES of St. Lawrence, Reading, Berkshire; Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire; Stoughton Magna, Huntingdonshire; St. Sepulchre's, London, Middlesex; Charlbury, Kirtlington, and St. Giles's, Oxford, Oxfordshire:—CURACIES of Fyfield, Berkshire, and Northmoor, Oxfordshire.

In 1592, the rents of this college were estimated at 400*l.*; and, in 1612, the society consisted of one hundred and twenty-eight persons. The present members are, a President, fifty Fellows, two Chaplains, a suitable Choir, Commoners, &c. The Visitor is the Bishop of Winchester.

The original buildings of this college were such as belonged to the Monks of St. Bernard, and consisted of the first quadrangle, the west, south, and north sides of which being alone, at that time, habitable. The east side, which contains the President's lodgings and apartments for the society, was erected in 1597, on the site of certain ruinous edifices, at the expence of the college, assisted by the contribution of Mr. Richard Barnes. Over the college common gate are the arms of the Founder; and in a niche, on the upper part of the tower, is the statue of St. Bernard, to whose memory this college was at first erected. On the

other parts of this quadrangle are the arms of the sees of Winchester and Canterbury, and those of Sir William Cordall. The kitchen, and the chambers over it, at the west end of the hall, were built by Thomas Clark, the senior Cook, in 1613; the college allowing him to enjoy the rent of the chambers for twenty years. Several other lodging-rooms were added in 1638, at the expence of the college. The second quadrangle, which stands on the eastern side of the former, was entirely built, except the library on the south side, by Dr. William Laud, President, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. It was begun in July, 1631, and completed in 1635, from a design of Inigo Jones, who was first employed by that Prelate at Oxford. Charles I. gave two hundred tons of timber out of the forests of Shotover and Stow, towards the erecting of this part of the college. The east and west sides of this quadrangle are built on an arcade, or cloister, supported by eight pillars, over which are bustos, representing the Christian and Cardinal Virtues, as well as Religion. On the east side are the Arts and Sciences: the cornice above them is also emblematically expressive of the Virtues represented by each bust. The central gateway of each cloister is of the Doric order, surmounted by a semicircular pediment, supported by Ionic columns. Over the gateways, which are richly embellished, are the statues of Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta Maria, in brass, with the royal arms in the tympanum above. They were cast by Francis Fanelli, a Florentine artist, and presented to the college by Archbishop Laud. Lord Orford supposes, that they were buried during the rebellion; but Dr. Rawlinson states, without reserve, that they were then taken down in order to be sold, but were ignorantly refused, because they were not solid. The passage to the gardens is through this quadrangle. They were originally disposed in that formal, rectilinear taste, which Kent, Browne, and Repton have successively combined to destroy. They now display all the diversity of which the spot is capable, and form a scene of amenity that blends Arcadian grace with academic solitude.

The HALL, which stands on the north side of the great quadrangle, is that which belonged to Bernard College, and was not only repaired by the Founder at the time, but has since received considerable improvements. It is now a spacious room, of handsome proportions, with an arched roof and a screen of Portland stone. It is decorated with the portraits of the Founder, Archbishops Laud and Juxon, Bishop Buckeridge, Sir William Paddy, Dr. Gibbons, Dr. Woodroffe, Principal of Gloucester Hall, Dr. Holmes, Edward Waple, B. D. and a whole-length portrait of his Majesty, painted by Ramsay, and bequeathed to the college by the Countess Dowager of Litchfield, widow of the Earl of Litchfield, Chancellor of the University from 1762 to 1772, and some time a member of this college. Titian's picture of St. John the Baptist, the gift of John Preston, M. A. some time Fellow, which was formerly over the chimney-piece, is now removed to the common-room.

The LIBRARY, which is on the south side of the lesser quadrangle, was built, in 1596, with the ruins of the convent of the Carmelite or White Friars. It was afterwards completed by benefactions from the Merchant Taylors' Company, who gave 100*l.*; from Robert Berkley, Esquire, who gave the same sum; and several others, some of whom had been members of the college. The books, which had before been kept in one of the old houses on the east side of the larger quadrangle, were now removed into it. The collection was afterwards considerably augmented by the contributions of Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir William Paddy, Henry Price, some time Fellow, and afterwards Rector of Fleetmarston, in Buckinghamshire; John Smith, some time Fellow; Bishop Buckeridge, Mr. Crynes, &c. The first appointment of a Librarian was in 1603, with a small salary, which was afterwards increased by the will of Sir William Paddy. The large window at the upper end, contains the arms of the Merchant Taylors' Company, of the Founder, and several of the Benefactors to the college, as well

as a portrait of the Founder. Laud afterwards added a spacious room, which occupies the east side of the quadrangle, where the bookcases are so disposed as to form a gallery. The Archbishop furnished it with a valuable collection of manuscripts and printed books, which have been augmented by subsequent Benefactors. Dr. Rawlinson also bequeathed several books to this library, with all his Greek, Roman, and English coins, not given to the Bodleian*. There are also some curious paintings on copper, supposed to be by Carlo Dolci, an exquisite miniature of Charles I. and his Queen, and a curious figure of St. John, stained in *scagliola* by Lambert Gorius, and presented to the college, in 1750, by the late John Duncan, D. D. The Eagle, admirably executed in brass by Mr. Snetzler, of Oxford, which formerly stood in the chapel, now occupies a place in this library: it was the gift of Thomas Estcourt, Esquire, Gentleman-Commoner of St. John's, who received his degree of M. A. in 1773. There are also portraits of Archbishop Laud; Sir James Eyre, late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, &c. In 1636, Archbishop Laud, then Chancellor, gave a splendid entertainment, in this room, to Charles I. his Queen, and whole Court†.

* For an account of the catalogues of his library, see Dibdin's *Bibliomania*, p. 455, edit. 1811.

† Of this entertainment Wood gives the following account.—*Hist. of Oxford*, vol. II. p. 10. edit. by Gutch.

“ The King, with the Queen, &c. proceeded to St. John's College, where they saw the new
 “ building that the Chancellor had, at his own charges, lately erected. That done, the Chancellor
 “ attended them up the library stairs, where, as soon as they began to ascend, certain musicians
 “ above entertained them with short songs fitted and timed to the ascending the stairs. In the
 “ library they were welcomed to the college with a short speech by Mr. Abraham Wright, one of
 “ the Fellows. That being done, and dinner ready, they passed from that to the new library lately
 “ built by the Chancellor, where the King, Queen, and Prince Elector dined at one table, standing
 “ across at the upper or north end; and Prince Rupert, with all the Lords and Ladies, at a long
 “ table reaching almost from one end to the other, at which all the gallantry and beauties of the

The CHAPEL, which is on the north side of the principal quadrangle, was the same that belonged to the Monks of Bernard College, and was consecrated in 1530. It was afterwards repaired and beautified by the Founder, who furnished it with all the vestments, utensils, crucifixes, missals, &c. which Popery requires for its religious worship. At the period of the Reformation, he thought proper to remove the greater part of these things; which, however, were restored to the college in 1602, by his niece, the wife of William Leech, M. A. when they were appropriated to some other use. The chapel afterwards underwent considerable

“ kingdom seemed to meet. All other tables, to the number of thirteen, except the said two, were
“ disposed in several chambers in the college, and had men and scholars appointed to attend them,
“ to the content of all. ‘ I thank God,’ said the Chancellor, ‘ I had the happiness that all things
“ ‘ were in very good order; and that no man went out of the gates, courtier or other, but con-
“ ‘ tented, which was a happiness quite beyond expectation.’—When dinner was ended, he attended
“ the King and Queen, together with the Nobles, into several withdrawing chambers, where they
“ entertained themselves for the space of an hour. In the mean time, he caused the windows of
“ the common-hall, or refectory, to be shut, candles lighted, and all things to be made ready for the
“ play, which was to begin, called *The Hospital of Lovers*, made for the most, as it is said, by Mr.
“ George Wild, Fellow of St. John’s College. When these things were fitted, he gave notice to
“ the King and Queen, and attended them into the hall, whither he had the happiness to bring them
“ by a way prepared, from the presence lodgings, without any the least disturbance. He had
“ the hall kept so fresh and cool, that there was not any one person when the King and
“ Queen came into it. The Princes, Nobles, and Ladies entered the same way with the King;
“ and then presently another door was opened below, to fill the hall with the better sort of com-
“ pany. All being settled, the play was begun and acted. The plot good, and the action. It was
“ merry and without offence; and so gave a great deal of content: which, I doubt, cannot be said of
“ any play-acted in the playhouses belonging to the King and Duke, since 1660. In the middle of
“ the play, the Chancellor ordered a short banquet for the King and Queen, Lords and Ladies.
“ And the college was, at that time, so well furnished, as that they did not borrow any one actor
“ from any college in the University.”

improvements, to which John Lee, some time Fellow, Bishop Buckridge, Dr. William Haywood, George Gwynne, Esquire, of the county of Carmarthen, Dr. John Goad, Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and some time Fellow, and others were contributors. These alterations were not completed until the year 1678. In 1662, the smaller chapel on the north side was built, with a vault beneath, by Richard Bayley, President. Its roof offers a fine specimen of Gothic ornament, enriched with the arms of Archbishop Laud. The east window was put up in the reign of James I. and is said to have cost 1500*l*. The screen is of the Corinthian order; and above is the organ erected, in 1769, by Byfield, in the room of one placed there in the time of Archbishop Laud, which was too large*. The altar is also Corinthian, and decorated by a piece of tapestry, after a picture of Titian, representing our Saviour with the two Disciples of Emaus. The figures are said to be the portraits of the Pope, the Kings of France and Spain, and Titian. At the upper end of the chapel, under the altar, are four small vaults, which contain the remains of the Founder, the Archbishops Laud and Juxon, and Dr. Richard Bayley. The remains of Laud were first privately buried in the parish church of Allhallows, Barking, by the Tower of London; but, after the Restoration, the body was removed, and reinterred here with funeral honours. In other parts of the chapel and antechapel are monuments to the memory of the Presidents Huchenson, Bayley, Levinz, Holmes, Derham, and Dennis; and of the Benefactors, Sir William Paddy, Dr. Case, Dr. Bernard, Henry Price, and others. On the north wall is an urn of black marble, containing the heart of that distinguished benefactor to this college and the University, Dr. Richard Rawlinson. His body is interred in the church of St. Giles, Oxford; but he ordered his heart to be deposited in the chapel of this college. Beneath, is this inscription:—

* The west end of the antechapel is supposed to cover many old brasses of great curiosity.

UBI THESAURUS IBI COR.

RIC. RAWLINSON, LL. D. ET ANT. SS. S.

OLIM HUIUS COLLEGII SUPERIORIS ORDINIS COMMENSALIS,

OBIIT 6 APR. M.DCCLV. ÆT. LXV.

PRESIDENTS.

1. ALEXANDER BELSIRE, B. D. Canon of Christ-Church, &c. was appointed May 29, 1555; but was deprived of his office in 1559, from his adherence to the Papal religion.

2. WILLIAM ELYE, M. A. succeeded in 1559; but was removed in consequence of his refusal to acknowledge the Queen's supremacy.

3. WILLIAM STOCKE, B. D. and Principal of Gloucester Hall, was appointed in 1563; but resigned in the following year.

4. JOHN ROBINSON, M. A. afterwards D. D. was elected by the Founder, as the three former Presidents had been, with the consent of the Fellows, September 4, 1564; and resigned July 10, 1572.

5. TOBY MATHEW, M. A. Canon of Christ-Church, &c. was elected July 18, 1572; and resigned May 8, 1577, on his advancement to the deanery of Christ-Church. He was afterwards successively Dean and Bishop of Durham; from which see he was translated to the archbishopric of York.

6. FRANCIS WILLIS, M. A. Canon of Bristol, afterwards D. D. succeeded May 15, 1577. He resigned June 2, 1590; being, about that time, Dean of Worcester.

7. RALPH HUCHENSON, M. A. and Physician, afterwards Priest and B. D. was elected President June 9, 1590; and died January 16, 1605.

8. JOHN BUCKRIDGE, D. D. was appointed January 18, 1605; and resigned May 1, 1611, on his advancement to the see of Rochester. He was translated to the bishopric of Ely.

9. WILLIAM LAUD, D. D. elected May 10, 1611; and resigned November 17, 1621. On the day subsequent to his resignation, he was consecrated Bishop of St. David's*.

* His eventful history, says Mr. Chalmers, is well known; and the sketch of his life and character, by that able biographer, is here adopted:—"He was, like the Founder, a native of Reading, and educated in the free-school there, until 1589, when he was removed to this college, became a Scholar in 1590, and Fellow in 1593; A. B. in 1594, and M. A. in 1598. In this last year he was chosen Grammar-Lecturer; and was the first, and probably the only Divinity Lecturer on Mrs. May's foundation, which was afterwards lost. In 1603, he was one of the Proctors, and proceeded B. D. in 1604, and D. D. in 1608. He was preferred to the vicarage of Stanford, in Northamptonshire, in 1607; and next year to North Kilworth, in Leicestershire; which, in 1609, he exchanged for West Tilbury, in Essex, that he might be near the Bishop of Rochester, Neile, who had made him his Chaplain; and who, in 1610, gave him the living of Cuckstone, in Kent; on which promotion he resigned his fellowship and left college. His absence, however, was short, as he was elected President in May, 1611; which he retained, with other preferments, until chosen Bishop of St. David's. In 1626, he was translated to Bath and Wells; and, in 1628, to London. In 1630, he was elected Chancellor of the University, and evinced his liberal spirit as a benefactor; first at St. John's, where he built the inner quadrangle, &c.; and afterwards by erecting the convocation-house, and enriching the public library. In 1633, he was advanced to the archbishopric of Canterbury. In this high station, the share he took in public affairs, and his inflexible antipathy to the principles of the Puritans and Republicans, rendered him extremely unpopular, and brought on a catastrophe well suited to the temper of a turbulent age. After repeated proceedings against him in Parliament, certainly not without foundation, but more guided by popular clamour than by justice, and aggravated by every species of unfair representation, a bill of attainder passed, in a very thin house. In consequence of this, he was sentenced to death, which he suffered January 10, 1644-5, with meekness and composure. Unjustly as this prosecution had been carried on, it must be acknowledged, that the spirit and zeal which he displayed in matters of church discipline, were unsuitable to the times in which he lived: but, on the other hand, it is evident, that his enemies were numerous, resolute, and implacable, and that a more conciliatory temper might not have frustrated the well-concerted plans which were forming for the ruin of the King, the Church, and the Constitution."

10. WILLIAM JUXON, LL. B. afterwards LL. D. was elected November 29, 1621. He was successively Dean of Worcester, Clerk of the Closet to Charles I. and Dean of the King's chapel, having already resigned his office in the college*.

11. RICHARD BAYLEY, B. D. and Chancellor of St. David's, elected January 12, 1632; became Dean of Salisbury in 1635, and was ejected by the Committee for the Reformation of the University of Oxford, January 20, 1647-8.

12. FRANCIS CHEYNELL, B. D. afterwards D. D. succeeded, by the same power which ejected his predecessor, June 2, 1648. He resigned September 12, 1650, on account of his being advanced to the rectory of Petworth, in Sussex.

13. THANKFUL OWEN, M. A. Fellow of Lincoln College, was appointed President, by the same Committee, September 6, 1650.

RICHARD BAYLEY, D. D. was restored by the King's Commissioners in the beginning of August, 1660; and died July 27, 1667.

14. PETER MEWS, LL. D. elected August 5, 1667. He resigned October 3, 1673, on being advanced to the see of Bath and Wells. He was translated to Winchester in 1684.

15. WILLIAM LEVINZ, M. D. elected October 10, 1673; and was afterwards ordained Priest, according to the statutes of the college. He died March 3, 1697.

16. WILLIAM DELAUNE, D. D. succeeded March 12, 1697-8; and died May 23, 1728.

* In the beginning of the year 1633, he was advanced to the see of Hereford; and, on the 19th of September, in the same year, he was translated to the bishopric of London. During the rebellion, he shared, with his episcopal brethren, the hatred, injustice, and robbery of the republicans; and he is particularly memorable for having, with unshaken loyalty, affection, and fidelity, attended Charles I. to the scaffold, encouraged him with Christian fervour in his last moments, and received his dying sovereign's last injunctions. On the Restoration, this excellent Prelate, whose virtues were acknowledged in the several high and important stations which he filled, was promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury; and died in 1663.

17. WILLIAM HOLMES, D. D. elected June 1, 1728. He died April 4, 1748.
18. WILLIAM DERHAM, D. D. elected April 14, 1748. He died July 17, 1757.
19. WILLIAM WALKER, D. C. L. Principal of New Inn Hall, elected July 26, 1757; and resigned on the 30th of the following November.
20. THOMAS FRY, D. D. elected December 9, 1757. He died November 22, 1772.
21. SAMUEL DENNIS, B. D. afterwards D. D. elected December 2, 1772: died March 4, 1795.
22. MICHAEL MARLOW, B. D. afterwards D. D. elected March 14, 1795; and is now President, 1814.

PRELATES WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THIS COLLEGE.

1. WILLIAM LYON, Ross, in Ireland, 1582; and Cork, Cloyne, and Ross annexed, 1586. Ob. 1617*.
2. TOBIAS MATHEW, Durham, 1595; Archbishop of York, 1606. Ob. 1628.
3. JOHN BUCKRIDGE, Rochester, 1611; Ely, 1628. Ob. 1631.
4. MICHAEL BOYLE, Waterford and Lismore, in Ireland, 1619. Ob. 1635.
5. ROWLAND SEARCHFIELD, Bristol, 1619. Ob. 1622.
6. WILLIAM LAUD, St. David's, 1621; Bath and Wells, 1626; London, 1628; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1633; and suffered on the scaffold, 1664.
7. WILLIAM JUXON, Bishop elect of Hereford, 1633; London, 1633; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1660. Ob. 1663.
8. GEORGE WILD, Londonderry, in Ireland, 1660. Ob. 1665.
9. PETER MEWS, Bath and Wells, 1672; Winchester, 1684. Ob. 1706.
10. Sir WILLIAM DAWES, Baronet, Chester, 1707; Archbishop of York, 1713. Ob. 1724.

* This Prelate was partly educated in this University; but whether in Oriel or St. John's, cannot now be ascertained.—*Ath. Oxon.* vol. I. p. 725.



A. Pyper del.

J. Hill sculp.

QUADRANGLE OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

London, Pub. 40, 41, Abchurch Lane, for Ackermann's History of Oxford.

11. ARTHUR SMYTH, Clonfert, in Ireland, 1752; Downe and Connor, 1753; Meath, 1765; Archbishop of Dublin, 1766. Ob. 1772.

In enumerating those scholars in the various classes of civil life, who have been indebted to the advantages afforded to those who are received within the venerable walls of this college, the names of men will appear, who have extended, and added lustre to, the learning and scientific character of the British nation.—Edmund Campian, an eminent scholar, as well as an eloquent and subtle disputant; who, after he left Oxford, became a member of the society of Jesuits, and suffered, with several others, for high treason, in 1581:—Gregory Martin, who, after he quitted college, was tutor to the Duke of Norfolk's children; and, on a visit paid by that nobleman to St. John's, Martin was thus described in a Latin oration delivered on the occasion:—"Habes illustrissime dux, Hebraum nostrum, Græcum nostrum, poetam nostram, decus et gloriam nostram:" he afterwards went to the Continent, became one of the Professors of the English College at Rheims, and was one of the principal translators of the New Testament, published there in 1582:—Dr. John Case, a benefactor to this college; and is chiefly known as a scholar by his Commentaries on the Works of Aristotle:—John Blagrove, the mathematician:—Henry Briggs, first Professor of Geometry in Gresham College, and Savilian Professor at Oxford:—Sir James Whitelocke, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, equally distinguished as a profound lawyer, learned antiquary, and classical scholar:—William How, an eminent physician and botanist:—Shirley, the dramatic writer: he wrote thirty-nine plays, a volume of poems, and various school-books:—Gayton, a miscellaneous and humorous poet:—Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, the son of Sir James: he was employed in some of the highest stations, but is now better known by his *Memoirs of the Times in which he lived*:—Sir John Marsham, the learned chronologist:—Dr. Edward Barnard, who as-

sisted Sir Christopher Wren in the duties of the Savilian professorship, and succeeded him in that office: to his mathematical knowledge, he added extensive learning in the Oriental languages:—William Lowth, a learned divine and able commentator; and father to the late Bishop of London, the ornament of his age and the boast of his country:—Dr. William Sherard, or Sherwood, one of the first botanists of his time, and the friend of Boerhaave, Tournefort, &c: he brought over Dillenius to England, who was the first Botanical Professor on the foundation which Dr. Sherard had established, and was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Physic in this college, where he received a visit from the celebrated Linnæus:—Bevil Higgons: he was the writer of several poems in Dryden's Miscellanies, and some historical works in favour of the Stuart family:—Ambrose Bonwicke, an excellent scholar, and Master of Merchant Taylors' School; from which situation he was dismissed in 1691, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance:—Sir William Trumbull, who was some time ambassador in France, and afterwards Secretary of State; but better known as the early patron and correspondent of Pope:—Dr. Robert James, an eminent physician: he published a voluminous medical dictionary, and was the inventor of a well-known, efficacious powder, and other medicines which bear his name:—Dr. Andrew Coltee Ducarel, the learned antiquary and civilian:—Dr. John Munro, a physician and medical writer, who was eminent for his skill in the disorders which affect the human mind:—The Rev. Peter Whalley, the ingenious commentator on Shakspeare and Ben Jonson, the shrewd antagonist of Lord Bolingbroke, and Head Master of Christ's Hospital:—Dr. Josiah Tucker, afterwards Dean of Gloucester, a most able writer on theological and political subjects:—and Samuel Bishop, late Master of Merchant Taylors' School.

JESUS COLLEGE.

THE principal instrument in the foundation of this college, was HUGH AP RICE, or PRICE, a Doctor of Civil Law in this University*, first Prebendary of Rochester, and Treasurer of St. David's. He was a native of Brecknock, educated in Osney Abbey, under his uncle, who was a Canon there, and died in August, 1574. This is all which is now known of a man to whom religion and learning are so much indebted: even the place of his sepulture is not recorded. He was of a very advanced age when he determined to form a collegiate establishment in this University, with a benevolent and affectionate regard to the natives of Wales, to whom little or no attention had hitherto been paid by the regulations of preceding Founders. He accordingly petitioned Queen Elizabeth, that she would be graciously pleased to found a college in Oxford, on which he might bestow his estate for the maintenance of certain Scholars of Wales, to be trained up in good letters. The Queen, therefore, to advance his benevolent design, granted her charter, dated June 27, 1571, to found an institution by the name of JESUS COLLEGE, within the City and University of Oxford, of Queen Elizabeth's Foundation. The society to consist of a Principal, eight Fellows, and eight Scholars, the first of which were of the royal appointment, as may be presumed, according to the wish and recommendation of Dr. Price. These persons were, David Lewes, LL. D. Principal; Thomas Huycke, of Merton College; John Lloyd, John Cottrel, of New College, William Aubre, some time of All Souls, all Doctors of Laws; Robert Johnson, B. D. Thomas Huyt, and John Higgenson, Masters

* He is styled in the three charters, Hugo Aprice, Legum Doctor.

of Arts, to be Fellows; and George Downhall, Lancelot Andrews, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, John Wylford, Francis Yeomans, William Plat, Thomas Dove, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, John Osmond, and William Garth, Scholars. For the maintenance of the foundation, Dr. Price was allowed to settle estates to the yearly value of one hundred and sixty pounds. The Queen was also pleased to allow a considerable quantity of timber out of the forests of Shotover and Stow, for the building of the college. The charter being thus granted, Dr. Price did, on the 30th of the said month of June, convey to the Principal and Scholars his estates in the county of Brecknock, for their maintenance, and to their successors for ever. The site of this college was, in part, that of White Hall, or Aula Alba Magna, and, in part, Plumbers' Hall, Aula Plumbea; on the east of which are the stable-yard and Principal's garden*. In a short time after the endowment, the building proceeded. Dr. Price bestowed upwards of 1500*l.* in erecting the east and south side of the old quadrangle. What sums of money he bequeathed to the college are not on record, but, at the death of Principal Williams, the accumulation appears to have been 700*l.* in the hands of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College. In 1589, the society procured of the Queen another charter, dated July 7th, empowering them to hold possessions to the value of 200*l.* per annum, and to appoint commissioners for the drawing up of the statutes. In 1622, Sir Eubule Thelwall, Knight, some time Principal, procured from King James I. a new charter, dated June 1 of that year, appointing commissioners to make a perfect body of statutes; which provided, that the society might settle the number of Fellows and Scholars, as they should approve, until the college was able to maintain more, and became possessed of 600*l.*

* White Hall was an ancient place of education for Students of the Canon Law, and was once attached to the Priory of St. Frideswide; but was private property when purchased for this college, and, during the building of the first quadrangle, was inhabited by the Principal and Scholars.

per annum, when the number was to be increased to sixteen Fellows and as many Scholars*.

BENEFACTORS.

Dr. GRIFFITH LLOYD, Principal, was the first benefactor after the foundation. He bequeathed, 1586, to the college, certain lands in the county of Cardigan, for the maintenance of a Scholar or Fellow of his blood and kindred†.

HERBERT WESTPHALING, Bishop of Hereford, bequeathed, in 1602, the manor of Bache and Sidcombe, in the county of Hereford, for the maintenance of two Scholars and two Fellows, with a preference to his kindred.

HENRY ROWLANDS, Bishop of Bangor, conveyed, in 1609, to the college, certain lands and tenements in the county of Anglesey, for the maintenance of two Scholars or Fellows, to be elected from the schools of Bangor and Beaumaris, with a preference to his kin.

OWEN WOOD, M. A. of this college, in 1584, and afterwards Dean of Armagh, bequeathed 160*l.* to which his wife Joan added 40*l.* to purchase a piece of land for the maintenance of a Fellow and Scholar, on the condition that persons of his name and blood should be preferred.

JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D. Principal, gave, by his will, 50*l.* to the college, towards founding a Lecture in Logic.

THOMAS REDDRICHE, a native of the town of Carmarthen, and Minister of Batley, in Suffolk, conveyed to the college, during his life, certain tenements in

* According to one of these charters, the Principal was to resign on marrying; a restriction which was done away by a late act of Parliament.

† It appears, that, previous to this period, the issues of the estates of Dr. Price had become so inconsiderable, that the fellowships were merely titular, and the college inhabited but by few of its members: and in this state it remained, till the successive benefactions gradually raised it to fulfil the design of the establishment.

the parish of Messing, in Essex, of the yearly value of 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* He also bequeathed a rent-charge of forty shillings, to issue from a messuage in the town of Ipswich, in Suffolk, for the support of two Scholars of the county of Carmarthen.

GRIFFITH POWEL, Principal, bequeathed, June 28, 1620, his whole estate, estimated at 648*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* besides 200*l.* in money, for the maintenance of one Fellow, &c.

Mrs. MARY ROBINSON, of Monmouth, gave 25*l.* yearly, to be paid by the Grocers' Company in London, for four Scholars, who should apply themselves to the study of Divinity.

RICHARD PARRY, Bishop of St. Asaph, bequeathed, 1622, a rent-charge of 6*l.* out of certain lands in Arbistocke, in the county of Denbigh, for the maintenance of one Scholar of the diocese of St. Asaph, or of the free-school of the town of Ruthen, on the condition that one of his kindred and a minister's son should have the preference*.

WILLIAM PRICHARD, Rector of Ewelme, in the county of Oxford, gave, in 1623, 100*l.* to purchase lands of the yearly value of forty nobles, for the maintenance of one Scholar or Fellow, with a preference to one of the family of Richard ap Davis ap Howell Vaughan, of Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth; and in default of such relative, to a native of that town.

Sir THOMAS CANON, Knight, of Haverfordwest, in the county of Pembroke, conveyed, in 1623, an annual rent-charge of 10*l.* to be raised out of his manor of Manchloghogge, in that county, for the maintenance of a Catechism Lecture and other sacred services.

OLIVER LLOYD, LL. D. of the house of Berthllwyd, in the county of Montgomery, some time Fellow of All Souls College and Chancellor of Hereford, bequeathed, in 1625, 350*l.* to purchase lands worth twenty pounds yearly, for the

* Bishop Parry was the chief promoter of the last translation of the Bible in Welsh.

maintenance of one Fellow out of Wales, to be nominated, from time to time, by the heir of his family.

Sir THOMAS WYNNE, Knight, a younger brother of an ancient family of that name, in the parish of Llanvayr-dol-Hayrn, in the county of Denbigh, bequeathed 500*l.* with which was purchased a rent-charge in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, for the maintenance of one Fellow and one Scholar, to be elected out of the counties of Denbigh and Caernarvon. Settled in 1630.

STEPHEN RODWAY, Esquire, citizen of London, gave by his will, in 1628-9, 500*l.* for the purchase of lands, to provide for the maintenance of one Fellow, &c.

Sir JOHN WALTER, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, bequeathed 1000*l.* in 1630, with which sum lands were purchased in the county of Caermarthen, for two Fellows and two Scholars, &c.

RICHARD BUDDE, the King's Auditor for Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and several other counties, bequeathed, in 1630, a rent-charge of 11*l.* 12*s.* to issue out of the manor of Culham, in Oxfordshire; and Coursall prebend, in the church of St. David's, a mere lay fee, of the annual value of 40*s.* for the maintenance of one Scholar.

LEWES OWEN, a native of Anglesea, and Serjeant of the Larder in the court of King James I. bequeathed 20*l.* per annum, for two Scholars, to be elected from the free-school of Beaumaris, with a preference to the donor's kindred.

WILLIAM THOMAS, a native of Brecknock, and afterwards high sheriff of the county of Monmouth, bequeathed lands and tenements near Caerleon, of the yearly value of 20*l.* for the support of two Scholars, of his blood; and, in default of his kindred, they were to be natives of the county of Monmouth; and, lastly, of the county of Brecknock.

King CHARLES I. gave, in 1636, divers lands and tenements to the University, in trust, to maintain a Fellow born in the Isle of Jersey or Guernsey.

DAVID PARRY, Esquire, of Cardiganshire, gave 20*l.* per annum, for the support of one Fellow, of the county of Cardigan, Caermarthen, or Pembroke.

WILLIAM ROBSON, citizen and salter of London, gave 10*l.* to be annually paid by the Salters' Company, for the maintenance of two Scholars, till they take the degrees of Bachelors of Arts.

THOMAS GWYNNE, LL. D. Chancellor of Llandaff, &c. gave, in 1648, the impropriation of Holyhead, in Anglesea; out of which the college was to receive the annual sum of 80*l.* for the maintenance of two Fellows and two Scholars, of his kindred, or of the Isle of Anglesea.

WILLIAM BACKHOUSE, of Swallowfield, in Berkshire, Esquire, gave, in 1661, certain lands in the same county, worth 65*l.* per annum, for two Fellows expert in the Welch language, &c.

FRANCIS MANSELL, D. D. Principal, gave to the college 40*l.* per annum, freehold, improvable to 80*l.* per annum; also a further annual sum of 65*l.* besides 1600*l.* towards the buildings, &c.

Sir LEOLINE JENKINS, Knight, some time Principal of this college, gave by his will, dated June 12, 1685, divers messuages, lands, &c. of very considerable value; and, among other uses, appointed 50*l.* per annum to the Principal; and 120*l.* per annum, for filling up the fellowships and scholarships; and that the sixteen fellowships and sixteen scholarships be set forth in one scheme, in order to shew to what diocese, county, place, or family they respectively belong, by the disposition of the Founders and Donors. This scheme was accordingly made, by an indenture between the college on the one part, and the four executors of Sir Leoline Jenkins, on the other part, dated March 11, 1685-6; and was confirmed by letters patent, April 26, following, 2d James II. by which the college was allowed to hold 1000*l.* per annum, over and above the revenue which they then had. In consequence of the will, &c. of Sir Leoline Jenkins, two new fel-

lowships and as many scholarships were founded; and one of the former is directed to be distinguished by the name of the Scholar and Alumnus of King Charles II. and the other, the Scholar and Alumnus of King James II. since he owed all he had, under God, to the royal goodness and bounty of these two princes. One other fellowship was added, in pursuance of a decree in Chancery, directing the application of the remainder of Sir Leoline's personal estates.

EDWARD MEYRICK, M. A. a native of Ulchadre, in Merionethshire, Precentor of the collegiate church of Brecknock, and Treasurer of St. David's, bequeathed land, &c. of considerable value, for the further increase of the foundation. His will was dated March 25, 1712. In consequence of this bequest, a charter was granted by King George II. dated January 10, 1729; whereby the college is enabled to hold 500*l.* per annum more than they were empowered to do by former charters.

The Ecclesiastical Preferments in the gift of this college, are, the RECTORIES of Longworth and Remenham, Berkshire; Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire; Scartho, Lincolnshire; Brandeston and Furthoo, or Further, Northamptonshire; Rotherfield Peppard and Wigginton, Oxfordshire; Nutfield, Surrey; Tredington, Worcestershire; Llandyssill, Cardiganshire; Clynog Vawr, Caernarvonshire; Llandan, or Llandow, Glamorganshire:—The VICARAGES of Shipston cum Tidmington, Worcestershire; Llan Wnda, Caernarvonshire; and Holywell, Flintshire:—The CURACY of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire:—The CHAPELRY of Charlton King's, and Badgworth impropr. in the same county:—and the DONATIVE of Holyhead, in the county of Anglesea.

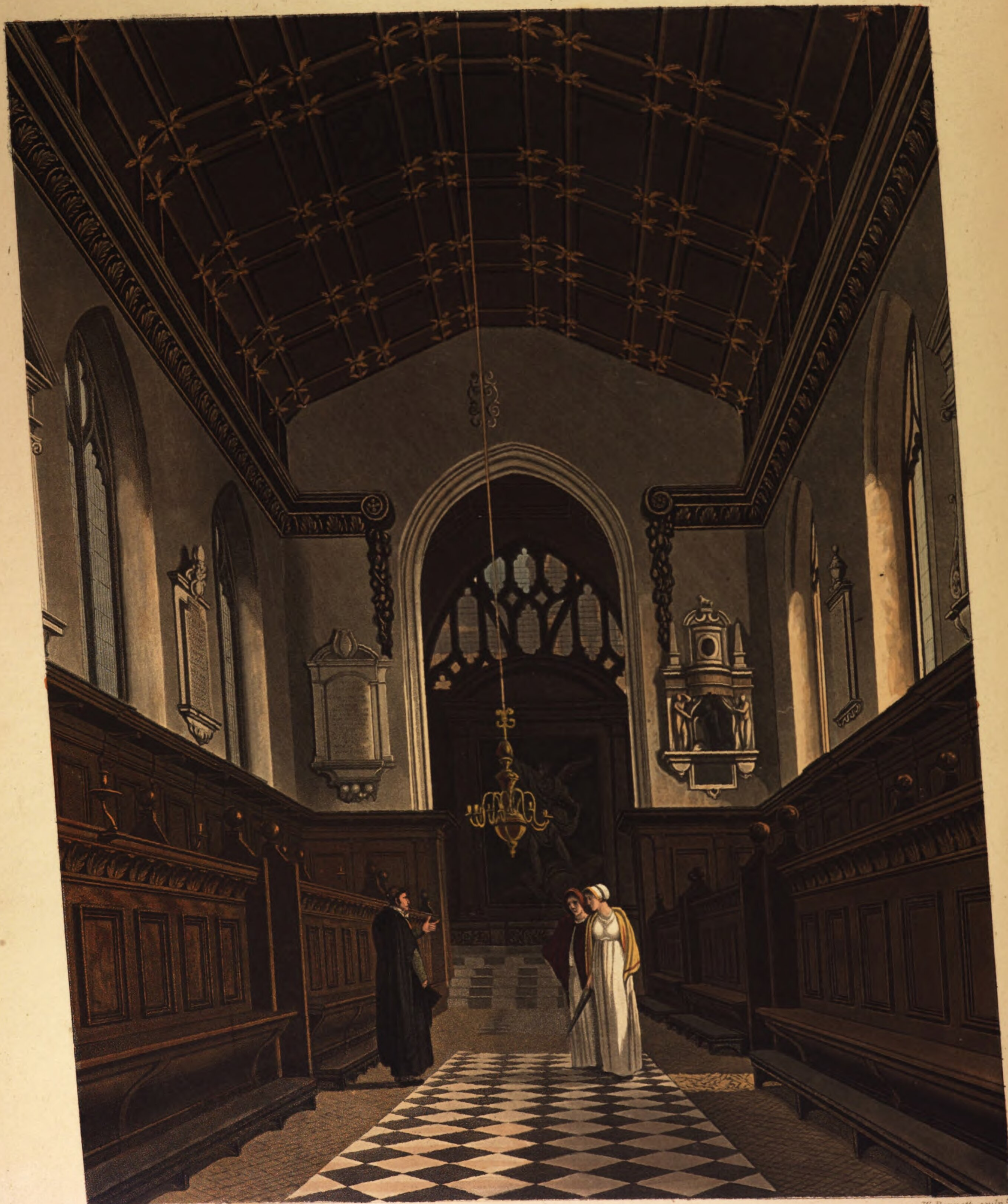
In 1612, the society consisted of ninety-one persons: the present members are, a Principal, nineteen Fellows, eighteen Scholars, and several Exhibitioners, &c. The Earl of Pembroke is hereditary Visitor.

The buildings of this college were gradually erected. The front towards the street, and part of the south side of the first quadrangle, were built by Dr. Price; the remainder was completed, about the year 1625, by Sir Eubule Thelwall, assisted by the contribution of Griffith Powell, Principal from 1613 to 1620, and other benefactors. Its interior dimensions are ninety feet by seventy, containing the chapel on the north, and the hall on the east side. The east front of this quadrangle was rebuilt in 1756. The second quadrangle is a very handsome structure, one hundred feet by nineteen. It is one story higher than the former, and was begun by Dr. Mansell, when he was Principal the first time; and the north and south sides were completed in 1640, by the contributions of Sir Lewis Mansell, Baronet, Dr. Morgan Owen, Bishop of Llandaff, Sir Nicholas Kemeys, Baronet, and several members of the college: but, in consequence of the civil wars and the resulting uncertainty of the times, the work was suspended, and Dr. Mansell returned the money, which was not expended, to the respective contributors. But better times arrived, and it was finished in 1676, at the expence of Sir Leoline Jenkins.

The HALL, which is a handsome, well-proportioned room, on the west side of the first quadrangle, was erected about the year 1617, in the time of Principal Powell, with 300*l.* part of the legacy of Dr. Price, and other benefactions; but as they did not prove sufficient to complete it, Sir Eubule Thelwall supplied the deficiency, with that bounteous spirit which he took every opportunity to display towards this college. The hall contains the portraits of Queen Elizabeth; Charles I. by Vandyke; Charles II.; Sir Eubule Thelwall, when a child, with his mother; Sir Leoline Jenkins, &c.

The LIBRARY, which was formerly on the north side of the new quadrangle, was begun by Sir Eubule Thelwall in 1626, with the assistance of various benefactors; among whom, the most considerable was Lady Anne Bromley, relict





W. Westall del.

W. Bennett sculp.

JESUS COLLEGE CHAPEL.

London, Pub^d Oct^r 1784, at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

of Sir Henry Bromley, Knight. On its completion, it received the manuscripts given by Sir John Price, of Portham, in Herefordshire, Knight; to which were added the libraries of Mr. William Prichard, Dr. Oliver Lloyd, Lord Cherbury, and Dr. Mansell. In 1639, it was pulled down by Dr. Mansell, with a design to rebuild it on the west side of the quadrangle; but the civil wars prevented the execution of it, and the books were disposed in an upper room, or loft, over those chambers which are above the Buttery and Kitchen. At length, in 1677, the present Library was erected, at the sole expence of Sir Leoline Jenkins, who bequeathed, at his death in 1685, the whole of his collection of books, except forty volumes of law books, to the society of Doctors' Commons. In 1712, Dr. Jonathan Edwards, Principal, also added his extensive library. This spacious apartment has been since repaired by Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, some time Commoner of this college, and afterwards Fellow of All Souls. Its ample collection of books is now commodiously disposed and arranged*.

The CHAPEL, which is on the north side of the first quadrangle, was erected in the time of Principal Powell, by the contributions of the Welch gentry; and, being furnished and fitted up by Sir Eubule Thelwall, was consecrated, May 28, 1621, by Dr. John Howson, Bishop of Oxford; when Thomas Prichard, M. A. and Vice-Principal, preached the sermon usual on such occasions. It proved, however, too small for the society, and was accordingly lengthened in the year 1636, at the east end, by Sir Charles Williams, of Monmouthshire, Knight; and Dr. Jonathan Edwards, Principal, gave, as Wood states, near 1000*l.* towards

* In the bursary of this college is a copy of the statutes, beautifully written on vellum, in imitation of printing, by Mr. Parry, of Shipston-on-Stour, formerly a Fellow; a curious metal watch, presented by Charles I.; one of Queen Elizabeth's enormous stirrups; and a silver gilt bowl, that weighs 278 ounces, and contains ten gallons, the gift of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, grandfather to the present baronet.

its decoration, &c. It consists of an ante-chapel, divided by a screen from the body, which another screen divides from the chancel. Its style of architecture is of the mixed Gothic, with a roof finished in rich compartments. A copy of Guido's picture of *St. Michael overcoming the Devil*, presented by Thomas James Viscount Bulkeley, decorates the altar.

PRINCIPALS.

1. DAVID LEWES, D. C. L. was appointed by the Queen, in the foundation charter, in 1571. He soon after resigned, being made Judge of the High Court of Admiralty and Master of the Court of Requests to the Queen.

2. GRIFFITH, or GRIFFIN LLOYD, B. C. L. succeeded in 1572; and died November 26, 1586.

3. FRANCIS BEVANS, LL. D. succeeded Dr. Lloyd in December, 1586. He was appointed one of the Queen's Commissioners, in her second charter, for the settlement of this college; and confirmed by her, in 1589, the third Principal. He died in the beginning of 1602.

4. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D. was elected May 17, 1602, by the three Fellows then in the college; and died September 4, 1613.

5. GRIFFITH POWELL, M. A. and B. C. L. was admitted September 8, 1613; and died June 28, 1620.

6. FRANCIS MANSELL, M. A. was admitted Principal by the Vice-Chancellor and certain Doctors, July 3, 1620. He resigned the year following, on a prospect, as is supposed, of some advantage that would thereby arise to the society; and returned to his fellowship before his year of grace was expired.

7. Sir EUBULE THELWALL, Knight, M. A. was chosen in May, 1621. He was Counsellor at Law, Master of the Alienation-Office, and one of the Masters in Chancery; and died October 8, 1630.

FRANCIS MANSELL became Principal again in October, 1630.

8. MICHAEL ROBERTS, B. D. afterwards D. D. succeeded Dr. Mansell May 22, 1648, by the authority of the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the University of Oxford; but resigned his office into the hands of the Protector.

9. FRANCIS HOWELL, M. A. was appointed Principal by the Protector, October 24, 1657.

FRANCIS MANSELL, D. D. was restored, by his Majesty's Commissioners, August 1, 1660. Within less than a year after the Restoration, he resigned a second time, to open the way for a successor, who should complete what he had long since begun, and, till interrupted by the public troubles, so happily carried on. He afterwards, to the time of his death, which happened May 1, 1665, resided as a Commoner in the college.

10. LEOLINE JENKINS, LL. D. was elected March 1, 1660-1. He resigned the principality of this college on his being sent ambassador to Cologne in 1673. He went ambassador also to Nimeguen in 1675. He was thrice elected one of the burgesses of this University, received the honour of knighthood from Charles II. was in 1680 made one of the Secretaries of State, and was of the Privy Council to that sovereign and James II.

11. JOHN LLOYD, B. D. afterwards D. D. was elected April 24, 1673, on the resignation of Sir Leoline Jenkins. He was advanced to the see of St. David's in 1686; and died in the college, February 13, 1686-7.

12. JONATHAN EDWARDS, B. D. afterwards D. D. succeeded November 2, 1686. He died July 20, 1712.

13. JOHN WYNNE, D. D. was elected August 11, 1712. He was elevated to the see of St. Asaph, 1714; and resigned his principality May 28, 1720. He was translated to Bath and Wells, 1727.

14. WILLIAM JONES, B. D. afterwards D. D. elected June 16, 1720; and died November 17, 1725.

15. EUBULE THELWALL, B. D. afterwards D. D. elected December 7, 1725. He died June 20, 1727.

16. THOMAS PARDO, B. D. afterwards D. D. succeeded July 10, 1727. He died April —, 1763.

17. HUMPHREY OWEN, B. D. afterwards D. D. was elected May 11, 1763; and died March —, 1768.

18. JOSEPH HOARE, B. D. afterwards D. D. succeeded April 9, 1768; and died —, 1802.

19. DAVID HUGHES, D. D. elected ——— 1802, is the present Principal.

PRELATES EDUCATED IN THIS COLLEGE.

1. RICHARD MERIDITH, Leighlin, in Ireland, 1589. Ob. 1597.
2. JOHN RIDER, Killaloe, in Ireland, 1612. Ob. 1632.
3. MORGAN OWEN, Llandaff, 1639. Ob. 1644.
4. THOMAS HOWELL, Bristol, 1644. Ob. 1646.
5. HUGH LLOYD, Llandaff, 1660. Ob. 1667.
6. FRANCIS DAVIS, Llandaff, 1667. Ob. 1674.
7. JOHN PARRY, Ossory, in Ireland, 1672. Ob. 1677.
8. WILLIAM THOMAS, St. David's, 1677; Worcester, 1683. Ob. 1689.
9. BENJAMIN PARRY, Ossory, in Ireland, 1677. Ob. 1678.
10. WILLIAM LLOYD, St. Asaph, 1680; Litchfield and Coventry, 1692; Worcester, 1699. Ob. 1717*.
11. JOHN LLOYD, St. David's, 1686. Ob. 1686-7.

* He was one of the seven Bishops who were committed to the Tower of London by order of James II.

12. HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS, Bangor, 1689; Hereford, 1701. Ob. 1712.
13. JOHN EVANS, Bangor, 1701; Meath, in Ireland, 1715. Ob. 1723.
14. JOHN WYNNE, St. Asaph, 1714; Bath and Wells, 1727. Ob. 1743.
15. SAMUEL PEPLÖE, Chester, 1726. Ob. 1750.
16. JOHN HARRIS, Landaff, 1729. Ob. 1738.

The pious Archbishop Usher had his name at one time on the books, and resided here*.

Among the Scholars of inferior rank who are indebted to Jesus College for that education and those opportunities of a studious life, by which they have acquired the character they possess in the learned world, the following names may be distinguished:—David Powell, the eminent antiquary:—John Davies, the grammarian and lexicographer:—Rees Prichard, the Welch poet, and Chancellor of St. David's:—James Howell, a well-known miscellaneous writer, and, some time after the Restoration, Historiographer Royal, &c.†

* Chalmers' *Hist.* vol. II. p. 401.

† It has already been mentioned; that the place where Dr. Price, the Founder, died, or was interred, is not known: it may, therefore, be claimed as a votive act of respect to the memory of Sir Leoline Jenkins, who was second only to the Founder himself in his benefactions to Jesus College, to add the following inscription, which appears near the steps leading to the altar of the chapel:

DEPOSITUM

ILLUSTRISSIMI VIRI DOMINI LEOLINI JENKINS,

LL. DOCTORIS, et EQUITIS AURATI,

Admiralitatis Angliæ,

Et Curia Prærogativæ Cantuariensis Judicis,

Et serenissimæ regiae Majestati a sanctioribus Consiliis.

Ille

Lantrissantia Silurum, honesta Familia natus,

Literis a prima juventute liberaliter imbutus,

Et COLLEGIO JESU in UNIVERSITATE OXONIENSI admotus,

Egregia illic edidit optimæ indolis specimina

Donec ob Fidem Regi præstitam,

Democraticorum Furoribus proscriptus,

Solum vertere, et in Galliam secedere cogeretur.

Academia vero una cum principe restituta,

Collegii Jesu Socius, mox Præfectus renunciabatur.

Deinceps Legationes crebras

Augustissimi Regis CAROLI Nomine,

Feliciter administravit.

Primum ad Regem Galliarum missus,

Postea Coloniae, nec non Novomagi

Pacis Europæ sequester,

Finitimorum undique Principum Bella sopivit,

Nec minus Domi quam Foris utilis,

Secretarius Status Primarius,

Conjuratorum per Angliam Molimina,

Vigiliis suis detexit, Consiliis dissipavit.

Demum Missione honorifica

Ab indulgentissimo Principe donatus,

Secessum petiit,

Ut Deo et Æternitati unice vacaret :

Viribusque quas in publica commoda

Impenderat, exhaustus ;

Et morbo diutino confectus,

Sanctissimam Animam Deo reddidit ;

Sept. 1, anno M.DCLXXXV. ætat. lxii.

Tumulum sortitus,

Ubi prima Literarum Tyrocinia posuit.

Eo in Collegio, quod vivus Patrocinio fovit,

Moriens vero Hæredem scripsit ;

ET TANTUM NON DENUO FUNDAVIT.

WADHAM COLLEGE.

THIS college was founded by NICHOLAS WADHAM, Esquire, of Merefield, or Meryfield, in the county of Somerset, a descendant of the ancient family of the Wadhams, in Devonshire. Of the time of his birth there does not appear to be any record ; and but little of his life is known, abstracted from this important and munificent act of it. Wood represents him as having been a Commoner, either of Corpus Christi or Christ-Church College. His paternal inheritance was very considerable ; as, on the same authority, it is stated, to be three thousand pounds per annum ; and that, by his frugality, he had not only saved fourteen thousand pounds, but had also purchased lands and other revenues to the annual amount of eight hundred pounds, which he determined to employ in forming some establishment for the purposes of religion and piety. His first intention was to build and endow a college at Venice, for the reception of English scholars of the Roman Catholic religion, which had ceased to be tolerated in England. This design evidently marks his adherence to Popery ; but he was influenced to change his plan, and probably his religious opinions, by his friend, Mr. Crange, who induced him to fix on Oxford as the scene of his projected munificence, and to add another college to those which already formed the splendour of that University, and where the Protestant religion was exclusively taught and practised. He died, however, before he had carried his design into execution ; but in order to guard against such an event, he had, by his last will and testament, empowered his wife Dorothy, the daughter of Sir William Petre, Secretary of State, with certain associated trustees, to fulfil his benevolent purpose. The noble task enjoined her, she executed with the pious zeal which may be considered as bequeathed to her by the

excellent spirit of her husband. She survived him nine years; and, on her death, which happened May 16, 1618, aged eighty-four, was buried with him in the north transept of the church of Ilminster, in Somersetshire, under a stately monument of alabaster, on which their figures are represented in brass plates.

The first object of Mrs. Wadham's widowed life, was, to execute her late husband's design of obtaining the site of Gloucester Hall; but Dr. Hawley, at that time the Principal, refused to convey his interest in it, unless she would consent to appoint him the first Warden of the projected college. With this proposition it was not thought proper to comply; and she then proceeded to make an offer to the corporation of Oxford, to purchase the site of the Austin Friars, without Smith-gate, in the north suburbs of the city*. To this proposition the

* In the year 1251, Pope Innocent IV. granted a power to the Friars Eremites of St. Austin, to travel in any countries, build monasteries, and celebrate divine service. With this permission, they first established a house in London, but deputed some of their number to go to Oxford, where they hired an obscure house near the public schools. Acquiring some reputation for their skill in Philosophy and Divinity, or, at least, what were then so called, they attracted the attention of Sir John Handlove, or Handlow, of Burstall, in Buckinghamshire, a very opulent gentleman, who purchased for them a piece of ground, enlarged afterwards by a gift from Henry III. On this they built a house and chapel, in a sumptuous form, and held schools for Divinity and Philosophy, of such reputation, that before the Divinity School was built, the University Acts were kept, and the Exercises in Arts were performed, in this place. It was in particular enjoined, that every Bachelor in Arts should, once in each year, dispute, and once answer, at this house; and this continued until the Dissolution, when the disputations were removed to St. Mary's, and afterwards to the schools. Their church appears to have been a magnificent and spacious edifice, the choir sixty paces, and the nave sixty-six in length, and the breadth about forty, where Sir John Handlow, the Founder, and other eminent benefactors, were buried, though their remains and monuments were afterwards removed to Water Perry, in Oxfordshire. After the Dissolution, the premises were let on a lease of twenty-one years, at 3*l.* yearly, to Thomas Carwarden, or Cardon, Esquire, who appears to have demolished the whole and carried off the materials. In 1552, King Edward VI. sold the site to

citizens of Oxford agreed, on the condition that they might have the nomination and election of one Fellow and two Scholars, for the first turn only, on the completion and establishment of the foundation. This arrangement being settled, the site was conveyed to Mrs. Wadham, May 29, 1610, for the sum of 600*l*. The ruinous buildings of which the priory consisted, being, in the mean time, removed, on the last day of the succeeding July, the foundation-stone was laid. To give due solemnity to the occasion, the Vice-Chancellor, with the Doctors, Proctors, &c. came in procession from St. Mary's church to the place appointed for the ceremonial of the day; where they were met by the mayor and aldermen. The *Te Deum* was performed by the singing-men and choristers; after which, Dr. Ryves, Warden of New College, pronounced an oration in praise of the work and its Founders. An anthem was afterwards sung, during which the first stone was laid in the east part of the college, where the chapel now stands. The work, as Wood describes it, going cheerfully forward, the Foundress obtained the King's licence, bearing date December 20, 1611; whereby she was empowered to found a college, for the study of Divinity, Civil and Canon Law, Physic, the Arts and Sciences, and Classical Languages; the society to consist of a Warden, sixteen Fellows, and thirty Scholars, graduate or non-graduate, more or less, according to future ordinations or statutes. The act of Parliament for the confirmation of Wadham College, was passed on the 16th of August, 1612; when the statutes, as delivered by the Foundress, finally declared the establish-

Henry Duke of Suffolk, and Thomas Duport, Gentleman, who almost immediately conveyed it to Henry Baylie, M. D. formerly a Fellow of New College, for forty-five shillings yearly. In 1553, Dr. Baylie sold it to his father-in-law, Edward Freere, of Oxford, Esquire, who left it to his son William; by whom, in 1587, it was again sold to the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of Oxford, for the principal sum of 450*l*.; of whom, in 1609, it was purchased by Mrs. Wadham.—CHALMERS' *Hist.* vol. II. p. 404.

ment to be for a Warden, fifteen Fellows, the same number of Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks, with the necessary servants. The Warden was to be a native of Great Britain, of the degree of Master of Arts at least; but to be removed from his situation if he engaged in matrimony, or was advanced to episcopal dignity: but the incapacity respecting marriage was done away by act of Parliament in 1806*. The Fellows are superannuated, and consequently resign their fellowships on the completion of eighteen years from the expiration of their regency. They are elected from the Scholars, of whom three are taken from Somersetshire, three from Essex, and the remainder from any county in Great Britain. On the 20th of April, 1613, the Foundress made the first election by the following nomination:—Robert Wright, D. D. Warden; William Smyth, John Goodridge, Edward Brunfard, John Pitts, and James Harrington, Masters of Arts; Daniel Escote, Humphry Sidenham, Richard Puleston, Francis Strode, Ralph Flexney, Thomas Harrys, and William Payton, Bachelors of Arts, and John Swadell, Undergraduate, Fellows; Nicholas Brewyn, Robert Ellis, Amias Hext, John Wolley, William Arnold, Robert Arnold, Walter Stonehouse, William Boswell, John Willis, John Flavell, Richard Tapper, Alexander Huish, George Hill, Isaac Smith, and William Potter, Scholars; Thomas Randolphe and Gilbert Stokes, Masters of Arts, Chaplains. At the same time the agreement was fulfilled with the corporation of Oxford, who, among the foregoing names, appointed Thomas Harrys, Isaac Smith, and William Potter. The Warden was afterwards admitted, in St. Mary's church, by the Vice-Chancellor and several

* A ridiculous reason has been traditionally assigned for Mrs. Dorothy Wadham's injunction against marriage. The lady is said to have been refused by the first Warden; but, as she was at this time upwards of seventy-five years of age, such an example of female resentment is not very probable. The prohibition is rather imputable to the general prejudice that prevailed against the marriage of the clergy long after the Reformation. Queen Elizabeth was always averse to it; and Jesus College, as it must have been observed, was subject to a similar regulation.

Heads of Houses; the Fellows, in the College Hall, by the Warden; and the Scholars, in the same place, by the Warden and Fellows. The Foundress continued to nominate the Wardens during her life.

BENEFACTORS.

JOHN GOODRIDGE, M. A. some time Fellow of this college, afterwards Warden of Trinity Hospital, Greenwich, and Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College, who gave, by his will dated November 25, 1654, all his lands, &c. in Walthamstow, in Essex, as well as his debts, goods, &c. which were estimated to produce 60*l.* per annum, which was to be disbursed by the Warden and Fellows, annually, in the following manner:—To four Exhibitioners, 9*l.* each; to three of the Scholars, 3*l.* each; to the Moderator in Divinity, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the Catechist, 2*l.*; to the Dean's Deputy, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the Reader, in the vacation, in Mathematics, 20*s.*; to the Subdean, or Reader in Logic, 20*s.*; to the Speaker of the Founder's Oration, on the 20th day of October, 20*s.*; to the Philosophy Moderator, 20*s.*; and to the Keeper of the Library, one mark.

HUMPHRY HODY, D. D. some time Fellow, Regius Professor of Greek and Archdeacon of Oxford, who died in 1706, founded ten exhibitions of 10*l.* now increased to 15*l.* each; four for Students of Hebrew, and six for Students of Greek, who are examined every term by the Regius Professors of Hebrew and Greek.

LORD WYNDHAM, Baron Wyndham of Arglas, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1727 to 1739, who died in 1745, gave 2000*l.* of which 1500*l.* was to be appropriated to the increase of the Warden's salary, and the remainder to the repairs of the college.

SAMUEL LISLE, Warden, &c. founded an exhibition of 12*l.*

RICHARD WARNER, Esquire, in 1775, bequeathed an exhibition for the study of Botany.

Sir BENJAMIN MADDOX, the Rev. HENRY PIGOTT, B.D. and Dr. JAMES GERARD, formerly Warden, have also added to the college exhibitions.

JOHN WILLS, D.D. the late Warden, who died in 1806, bequeathed the following legacies, subject to the legacy tax :—400*l.* a year in addition to the wardenship ; 1000*l.* to improve the Warden's lodgings ; two exhibitions, of 100*l.* each, to two Fellows, students or practitioners in Law or Medicine ; and two exhibitions, of 20*l.* each, to two Scholars, students in the same faculties ; also 20*l.* yearly to a Divinity Lecturer, in the college, to read lectures on the thirty-nine Articles ; to one superannuated Fellow, not having property of his own to the amount of 75*l.* yearly, an annual exhibition of 75*l.* ; to one other superannuated Fellow, not having property of his own to the amount of 100*l.* 50*l.* per annum ; 11*l.* 10*s.* to a Preacher for four sermons annually in the college chapel ; 5*l.* or 6*l.* value in books, yearly, to the best reader of lessons in the chapel ; interest of money arising from the sale of an estate in Lincolnshire, to the Vice-Chancellor for the time being ; 2000*l.* to the Bodleian Librarian ; 2000*l.* to be divided between the Theatre and the Clarendon Press ; and 1000*l.* 3 per cents. to the Infirmary. The residue of his fortune, after some legacies to very distant relations, &c. he bequeathed as a fund to accumulate for the purchase of livings for the college.

The Ecclesiastical Preferments in the presentation of Wadham College, are, the RECTORIES of Fryerning, alias Ginge Hospital, in Essex ; Maperton, Somersetshire ; and Esher, Surry : and the VICARAGES of Hockleigh, Essex ; Southropp, Gloucestershire, and Wadhurst, Sussex.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells is the Visitor.

The fabric of this college, which boasts of superior uniformity, was built by the Foundress, without the assistance of any contribution, at the expence of



WADHAM COLLEGE, FROM THE PARKS.

London, Pub. 4 Nov 7, 1833, at 101 Strand. For R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

11,360*l.* including the kitchen furniture and college plate*. It comprehends a spacious quadrangle of about one hundred and thirty feet square, in the modern Gothic style; the entrance to which is through a gate-way, with a tower rising above it. The hall and chapel are on the east side, in the centre of which, and forming the entrance to the hall, is a portico, enriched by the statue of King James I. in his robes, with the royal arms over it; that of Nicholas Wadham, in armour, holding in his right hand the model of the college, and to his left is the figure of Dorothy, his wife. Between them is this inscription:—

Ann. Dom. 1613, Apr. 20.

Sub Auspiciis R. JACOBI.

Hospes,

Quam vides Domum Musis nuncupatam ponendam

Mandabat NICHOLAUS WADHAM Somersetensis

Armiger. Verum ille fato præreptus DOROTHEÆ

Conjugi perficiendam legabat. Illa incunctanter

Perfecit, magnificeque sumptibus suis auxit;

Tu summe pater adsis propitius, tuoque muneri addas

Quæsumus perpetuitatem.

In 1694, a building, which consists of three stories, was erected on the south side of the front of the college, as an addition to the collegiate apartments. Another, in uniformity to it, on the north side, appears to have been contemplated, as the whole design is a subject of the Oxford Almanac for 1738, but has not been executed†.

* In the treasury of this college there is a very full and accurate account, in MS. of all the sums of money expended on the buildings, &c.

† The architect who erected the new quadrangle of Merton and the public schools, was, on the authority of Mr. Hearne, Thomas Holt, of York, and he is supposed to have been employed in the erection of this college.

The HALL, which is one of the largest in the University, is seventy-five feet in length and thirty-five in breadth. It contains the portraits of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham; Sir John Strangeways; John Goodridge; John Lord Lovelace, by Laroon; Pratt, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; the late learned James Harris, Esquire, given by his son, Lord Malmsbury; Arthur Onslow, the celebrated Speaker of the House of Commons upwards of thirty-three years, by Hudson; George I.; William III.; Dr. Bisse, founder of the library; Dr. and Mrs. Hody; and the Wardens Wright, afterwards Bishop of Bristol; Smith; Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester; Blanford, afterwards Bishop of Worcester; Ironside, afterwards Bishop of Hereford; Dunster; Baker and Lisle, who were both of them Bishops of Norwich, and Dr. Wills: the latter was painted by Hoppner. In the great window at the upper end of the hall, are two small portraits of Charles I. and his Queen, precisely the same with those of Magdalen College*.

In the COMMON-ROOM, which is situated in the centre of the east front of the college, between the chapel and the hall, is a portrait of Dr. Wilkins; and another of Alice George, commonly called Mother George, an old female servant of the society, remarkable for the extraordinary possession of her faculties at the age of 120 years†. It was presented to the college by Sonman, who had also painted the portraits of the Founder and Foundress.

* There are engraved plates of the Founder and Foundress, and two embossed medals, engraved in Perry's *Snelling's and Combe's English Medals*; and lately engraved, also, for *The History of Leicestershire*, by Mr. J. Nichols.

† In A. Wood's *Life*, written by himself, and published in 1772, the editor gives the following note:—"Mother George was a very ancient dame, living in Black Boy-lane, &c. The perfect use of all her faculties at the age of 120 years, occasioned a great resort of company to her house. It was her custom to thread a very fine needle, without the help of spectacles, and to present it to



F. Macdonald del.

WADHAM COLLEGE CHAPEL.

London. Pub. by J. & J. Hatchard, at 10, Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

J. Bluck sculp.

The LIBRARY is a spacious room, fifty-five feet by thirty, with narrow Gothic windows, except that at the upper end, which contains two small portraits of the Founder and Foundress. Before it was even completed for the reception of books, Wood mentions, that Dr. Philip Bisse, some time of Magdalen College, and afterwards Archdeacon of Taunton, &c. gave his private library, consisting of two thousand volumes, and valued at 1700*l*. The Foundress, Lady Mary Dymock, Samuel Seman, Esquire, of Gloucestershire, Gilbert Drake, M. A. Fellow, Humphry Henchman, Bishop of London, and others, were early contributors. Sir William Godolphin gave many books in the Spanish language, which he collected while he was ambassador at the court of Spain. Richard Warner, Esquire, of Woodford Green, in Essex, a member of this college, bequeathed, at his death in 1775, a large collection of books and prints, chiefly in natural history and botany. He was eminent also for his knowledge in polite literature, and had studied with an ardent spirit of criticism the plays of Shakspeare, every edition of which, as well as every publication respecting them, he had collected; and they now form a valuable part of his bequest to this library. Samuel Bush, M. A. some time Fellow, and afterwards Vicar of Wadhurst, in Sussex, who died in 1783, also added his collection of books.

The CHAPEL is spacious and well proportioned, with a noble ante-chapel, at right angles with the choir. The fine east window, which is the work of Bernard van Ling, was presented to the college by Sir John Strangeways. It represents, in the upper compartments, the principal types in the Old Testament relating to our Saviour; and in the lower ones, the most remarkable circumstances of his

“ her guests, who, in return, gave her some gratuity towards her support. In the latter end of her life, she removed into St. Peter's in the Bailey, and died there by an accidental fall which injured her back.”

history as recorded in the New Testament. At the bottom of this window is the following inscription :—

Hæc Fenestra ornata est sumptibus
Domini JOHANNIS STRANGWAYES Militis,
Unius ex Cohæredibus Fundatoris.

Bernard van Ling fecit, 1622.

In the five windows on the north side are representations of the Prophets, three in each window; and in those on the south, of our Saviour and his Apostles. At the east end of the chapel is a painting, by Isaac Fuller, of a singular character. It is described in the following manner :—“ The cloth, of an ash colour, serves for
“ the medium; the lines and shades are done with a brown crayon, and the lights
“ and heightening with a white one. These dry colours being pressed with hot
“ irons, which produce an exudation from the cloth, are so incorporated with its
“ texture and substance, that they are proof against a brush or even the harshest
“ touch.” The principal subject is *The Lord's Supper*, with *Abraham* and *Melchisedech*, on the north side, and *The Children of Israel gathering Manna*, on the south. Lord Orford, who is generally severe on the works of Fuller, allows this curious picture a considerable portion of merit. The north side of the chapel, and the adjoining parts of the college, form imposing objects from the garden, which is tastefully disposed, and may boast of its academic amenity. This chapel was consecrated, April 29, 1613, with great ceremony, by Dr. John Bridges, Bishop of Oxford, in the presence of the Heads of Houses, Doctors, and Officers of the University. In 1677, the high altar was paved with black and white marble, as was the rest of the chapel in the following year, at the expence of the college. There is a handsome monument, and the only one, in the inner chapel, to the memory of Sir John Portman, Baronet, who died December 10, 1624: but the ante-chapel abounds with various memorials of members of this society who were distinguished for their learning and virtues.

WARDENS.

1. ROBERT WRIGHT, D. D. Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth and James I. &c. was, by letters from the Foundress, sworn and admitted the first Warden of this college, April 20, 1613. He soon after resigned on his marriage, and successively became Bishop of Bristol, and Litchfield and Coventry.

2. JOHN FLEMMYNG, B. D. Fellow of Exeter College, afterwards D. D. and one of the King's Chaplains, was admitted, by the nomination of the Foundress, September 2, 1613. He died March 17, 1616-17.

3. WILLIAM SMYTH, M. A. and Fellow of the house, succeeded March 19, 1616-17, by the nomination of the Foundress; and resigned September 5, 1635.

4. DANIEL ESCOTT, M. A. afterwards D. D. was elected September 7, 1635; and died April 10, 1644.

5. JOHN PYTT, B. D. succeeded April 13, 1644; but was ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors, March 3, 1647-8.

6. JOHN WILKINS, M. A. was appointed by the same usurped authority. Having married the widowed sister of Oliver Cromwell, he obtained permission to retain the wardenship, though contrary to the express statutes of the college*. After the Restoration he became Dean of Rippon and Bishop of Chester†.

* It appears from Birch's *History of the Royal Society*, that the philosophical meetings which preceded the institution of the Royal Society, were held in this college, in a large room over the gate-way, from 1652 till 1659, when Dr. Wilkins became Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, by the appointment of Richard Cromwell. Among his coadjutors, at this time, were, Seth Ward, Mr. Boyle, Sir William Petty, Mr. Matthew Wren, Dr. Wallis, Dr. Goddard, Dr. Bathurst, Sir Christopher Wren, Mr. Rooke, and others. It is also worthy of notice, that when this society was afterwards established at Gresham College, a branch of it was continued at Oxford; and the original society books of this Oxford department are still preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, where their assemblies were held.

† Burnet represents him as a man of as great a mind, as true a judgment, as eminent virtues, and of as good a soul as any he ever knew. He certainly was possessed of great intellectual endow-

7. WALTER BLANDFORD, M. A. was admitted Warden September 5, 1659; and resigned his office, on being advanced to the see of Oxford, December 4, 1665. He afterwards succeeded to that of Worcester.

8. GILBERT IRONSIDE, B. D. afterwards D. D. was elected December 7, 1665; and resigned his wardenship, October 7, 1689, on becoming Bishop of Bristol. He was afterwards translated to Hereford.

9. THOMAS DUNSTER, M. A. afterwards D. D. was admitted October 21, 1689. He died May 17, 1719.

10. WILLIAM BAKER, D. D. succeeded May 23, 1719. Having been promoted to the see of Bangor, he resigned the wardenship in 1724, and was translated to Norwich in 1727.

11. ROBERT THISTLETHWAYTE, M. A. afterwards D. D. was elected — —, 1724. He resigned his office March —, 1739.

12. SAMUEL LISLE, M. A. afterwards D. D. was elected March 22, 1739. He retired from the headship of the college, May 5, 1744, on being advanced to the see of St. Asaph. In 1748, he was promoted to the bishopric of Norwich.

13. GEORGE WYNDHAM, M. A. afterwards D. D. was elected May 11, 1744. He died May 2, 1777.

14. JAMES GERARD, M. A. afterwards D. D. was elected May 5, 1777. He resigned July 5, 1783.

15. JOHN WILLS, M. A. afterwards D. D. succeeded July 7, 1783; and died — —, 1806.

16. WILLIAM TOURNAY, D. D. succeeded in the same year, and is the present Warden.

ments, distinguished piety, and universal charity: and though his appointment to the wardenship was irregular, it was of great use to the University, as he prevented much of the violence which was meditated against the loyal part of it.

PRELATES WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THIS COLLEGE.

1. ROBERT WRIGHT, Bristol, 1622; Litchfield and Coventry, 1632. Ob. 1643.
2. NICHOLAS MONK, Hereford, 1660. Ob. 1661.
3. JOHN GAUDEN, Exeter, 1660; Worcester, 1662. Ob. 1662.
4. SETH WARD, Exeter, 1662; Salisbury, 1667. Ob. 1688-9.
5. WALTER BLANDFORD, Oxford, 1665; Worcester, 1671. Ob. 1675.
6. JOHN WILKINS, Chester, 1668. Ob. 1672.
7. THOMAS SPRAT, Rochester, 1684. Ob. 1713.
8. SAMUEL PARKER, Oxford, 1686. Ob. 1688.
9. GILBERT IRONSIDE, Bristol, 1689; Hereford, 1691. Ob. 1701.
10. THOMAS LINDSAY, Killaloe, in Ireland, 1695; Raphoe, 1713; Archbishop of Armagh, 1714. Ob. 1724.
11. THOMAS MILLES, Waterford and Lismore, Ireland, 1707. Ob. 1740.
12. WILLIAM BAKER, Bangor, 1723; Norwich, 1727. Ob. 1732.
13. WILLIAM BURSCOUGH, Limerick, Ireland, 1725. Ob. 1755.
14. SAMUEL LISLE, St. Asaph, 1743; Norwich, 1748. Ob. 1749.
15. RICHARD WOODWARD, Cloyne, in Ireland, 1781. Ob. 1790.

Among the members of Wadham College, may be selected the following distinguished persons:—Thomas Creech, the translator of Lucretius, Horace, Theocritus, &c.:—Walsh, the poet, the friend of Dryden and Pope:—Dr. Joseph Trapp, an eminent divine, Professor of Poetry in this University, and the translator of Virgil into blank verse:—The Rev. Thomas Baker, an eminent mathematician:—Sir Charles Sedley, the poet, and one of the wits who enlivened the court of Charles II. :—The renowned Admiral Blake :—Dr. J. Mayow, M. D. a physician, who, according to Dr. Beddoes, was acquainted with the most valuable part of modern discoveries in chemistry and the phenomena of the air :

—The very learned Dr. Hody, already mentioned among the benefactors to this college:—Sir Christopher Wren, an immortal name:—Arthur Onslow, the revered Speaker of the House of Commons during five successive Parliaments:—Lord Chief Justice Pratt of the Court of King's Bench, and father of the late Lord Camden:—The Rev. George Costard, a distinguished Oriental scholar and astronomer:—James Harris, the pre-eminent author of *Hermes* and other critical works, and the father of the present Lord Malmsbury:—The amiable, learned, and neglected Floyer Sydenham, the translator of Plato*:—Dr. Kennicott, the learned collator of the Hebrew manuscripts of the Old Testament:—John Richardson, author of the Persian Dictionary:—George Anderson, who translated the *Arenarius* of Archimedes:—and the late Dr. William Austen, a physician of superior talents and science, who was advancing rapidly to the summit of his profession when he died. The celebrated Dr. Richard Bentley, of Cambridge, became a member of Wadham College, in the year 1680, during an occasional residence at Oxford.

* *The General Biographical Dictionary* states, that he died, at an advanced period of life, under an arrest for a trifling debt due to a victualler, in 1788: a circumstance which gave rise to that excellent institution, the Literary Fund for the Benefit of Authors in Distress.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

THIS college, originally Broadgate Hall, was founded in 1620, by THOMAS TESDALE, Esquire, of Glympton, in Oxfordshire, and RICHARD WIGHTWICK, B. D. Rector of Isley, Berks. Mr. Tesdale was a native of Standford Dingley, in Berkshire, where he was born October, 1547; and educated at the free-school of Abingdon, founded by John Royse, citizen and mercer of London, in 1563. He married the daughter of Edward Maud, of Little Abingdon, and became a dealer in malt, by which he gained a considerable fortune. In 1569, he was chosen common councilman of Abingdon; in 1571, one of the bailiffs; in 1577, governor of the hospital; in 1580, Principal Burgess; and in 1581, mayor of that ancient corporation. He removed afterwards to Glympton, near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire; where he traded in wool, tillage, and grazing, and became a benefactor to this place, as well as to Abingdon. He died at Glympton, June 13, 1610, aged sixty-three, and was buried in the chancel of that church, with a costly monument and inscription, in which he is commemorated as “a man, in the judgment
“ of all men that knew him, in the whole course of his life, religious towards
“ God, sober and honest in his conversation, just and upright in his dealings
“ amongst men, bountiful in hospitality, liberally beneficial to Balliol College in
“ Oxford, to the free-school at Abingdon, charitable to the poor, loving and kind
“ to his wife, as also to his and her kindred.” His wife, who survived him six years, and is interred in the same place, is praised for her charity to the poor of Glympton, Charlbury, and Ascot, and for her contribution to St. Mary’s church, Oxford*. This excellent and charitable man, by his will, dated May 31, 1610,

Chalmers’ Hist. vol. II. p. 418.

bequeathed five thousand pounds to purchase lands, &c. for the maintenance and support of divers Fellows and Scholars, to be elected from the free grammar-school in Abingdon, into any college within the University of Oxford. In consequence of this bequest, Dr. George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the trustees under the will, proposed to blend this foundation with that of Balliol College: but this design proving abortive, they formed the resolution to found a new college on the site of Broadgate Hall; and, in the mean time, purchased estates in Berkshire and Wiltshire, with a view to the projected endowment*. To forward and assist this beneficent object, the Rev. Richard Wightwick, B. D. some time of Balliol College, &c. already mentioned, agreed to add certain estates of which he stood possessed.

Nor did any great length of time elapse before the foundation was established. In compliance with a petition presented to the king by the mayor and corporation

* *Broadgate Hall* was a very ancient seminary for students of the Civil and Canon Law. It originally belonged to the Prior of St. Frideswide, and, as Wood conjectures, was the place where their novices received their first education. In the twelfth century, it was held by the family of Segrims, and, for a long time, was known by the name of Segrim, or, corruptly called, Segreve Hall. It afterwards received the name of Broadgate, from the wide form of its entrance. At the dissolution of the religious houses, it was given by Henry VIII. to Christ-Church, its rent being then valued at only thirteen shillings and four-pence; but it appears to have been, before this, one of the purchases which Cardinal Wolsey attached to his intended college. Wood's list of the Principals of this hall is confessedly imperfect. The only names which he has been able to recover are, those of Brian Hygden, in 1505, afterwards Dean of York, and one of the benefactors to Brasen Nose College; John Story, LL. B. 1537, an eminent civilian, but one of Bonner's most implacable agents, and afterwards executed for high treason; Thomas Yonge, in 1542, Archbishop of York; Robert Weston, 1546, afterwards Chancellor of Ireland, and, according to Camden, a man of great integrity in office; Thomas Randolph, 1549, who was a skilful negociator, and employed in several important embassies; George Summaster, 1596; Dr. John Budden, 1618, Principal of New Inn Hall, &c. &c.—CHALMERS' *Hist.* vol. II. p. 417.

of Abingdon, his Majesty, by letters patent, dated June 22, 1624, was pleased to grant and constitute, that, within the said Hall of Broadgate, there should be a perpetual College of Divinity, Civil and Canon Law, Arts, Medicine, and other sciences: that it should consist of one Master or Governor, ten Fellows, and ten Scholars, graduate or not graduate, more or less, according to the future statutes: that the said college should be known by the name of "The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of Pembroke, in the University of Oxford, of the Foundation of King James, at the cost and charges of Thomas Tesdale and Richard Wightwick." The first society was appointed by the King, and consisted of Thomas Clayton, M. D. Regius Professor of Physic, Master; Thomas Goodwyn, Robert Payne, Christopher Tesdale, Nicholas Coxeter, Charles Sagar, Thomas Westley, Henry Wightwick, John Price, William Lyford, and William Griffith, Fellows; and John Lee, William Reade, Francis Dringe, Richard Allen, John Bowles, John Grace, Thomas Millington, Humphrey Gwyn, Richard Kirfoate, and George Griffith, Scholars. Archbishop Abbot, William Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University, the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, Sir John Bennet and Sir Eubule Thelwall, Knights, the Master of the College, Walter Darell, Esquire, Recorder of Abingdon, and Richard Wightwick, Clerk, or any four of them, were appointed to make and constitute wholesome statutes for the government of the college; and, in about four years, they were completed. The society was permitted to hold estates to the value of 700*l.* yearly; and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars took possession of the Hall of Broadgate, in the presence of Dr. Prideaux, Vice-Chancellor, Robert Baron Dormer, afterwards Earl of Caernarvon, William Dormer his brother, Sir John Smith, and Sir Francis Godolphin, Knights, the Mayor, Recorder, and Burgesses of Abingdon, and the Officers of the University. To strengthen the foundation, and, in the expression of Wood, to render it immoveable, King James I.

was styled the *Founder*, the Earl of Pembroke, from whom it derived its name, the *Godfather*, and Tesdale and Wightwick, the *Foster-Fathers*.

According to the statutes, all the Fellows on Tesdale's foundation were to study Divinity, and four of them were to be of his kindred: his Scholars were to be elected from the free-school of Abingdon, two from his poorer kindred, if any such could be found, or, if not, from his poorer kindred of any other school; and the other four from the poorer natives of Abingdon, and the Scholars of William Bennet, Esquire, educated in the same school. Wightwick's foundation, upon an estate of 100*l.* per annum, was for the maintenance of three Fellows and four Scholars, two of each of his kindred, wherever born, and the rest of Abingdon School. The election of both foundations was fixed for the Monday after the first Sunday in August, and the right of election vested in the Master of the college, two of Tesdale's senior Fellows, the Master of Christ's Hospital at Abingdon, two of the senior Governors, and the Schoolmaster of the school.

BENEFACTORS.

JULIANA STAFFORD, wife of Alexander Stafford, of High Holbourn, in Middlesex, Gentleman, gave 5*l.* each annually to two poor Scholars, who were to study Divinity. These stipends to continue to them till they are Masters of Arts, &c. The Master is appointed to nominate to these scholarships.

King CHARLES I. gave, in 1636, the patronage of St. Aldate's church, and a fellowship for a native of Jersey or Guernsey.

FRANCIS ROUSE, B. A. of this college, and Provost of Eton during the usurpation, by his will, dated March 18, 1657, gave 60*l.* annually for the maintenance of three Scholars, for seven years, with a preference to a certain description of his kindred; and in failure of them, they are to be chosen out of the two highest forms of Eton School.

Sir JOHN BENNET, Knight of the Bath, afterwards Lord Ossulston, grandson to the Founder Mr. Tesdale, and some time Gentleman Commoner of this college, founded, in 1672, two fellowships and two scholarships.

GEORGE TOWNSHEND, of Rowell, in Gloucestershire, Esquire, in 1683, founded eight exhibitions for Scholars from the grammar-schools of Gloucester, Cheltenham, Camden, and North-Leach.

GEORGE MORLEY, Bishop of Winchester, who died in 1684, gave five exhibitions; three for natives of Jersey, and two of Guernsey.

Lady ELIZABETH HOLFORD bequeathed two exhibitions by will, dated 1717.

Sir JOHN PHILLIPS, Baronet, in 1749, founded one fellowship and one scholarship, and gave the united livings of Haroldstone and Lambstone, in Pembrokeshire, to be possessed by the Fellow of his foundation.

The Livings in the gift of this college are, the RECTORIES of Stafford, in Essex; Coln St. Denis, Gloucestershire; Sibson, Leicestershire; St. Aldate, Oxford; and Ringshall, Suffolk:—The VICARAGE of Grayes Thorocke, in Essex:—The DONATIVES of Colnbrook, in Buckinghamshire, and Uxbridge, in Middlesex:—and the CURACIES of West Haroldstone and Lambstone, in Pembrokeshire.

The foundation at present consists of a Master, fourteen Fellows, and several Scholars and Exhibitioners. The Chancellor of the University is the Visitor.

The buildings which the society possessed at its foundation, were those of Broadgate, with others adjoining, called Cambye's and New College Lodgings, and Abingdon Chambers, so called from having belonged to the Monks of Abingdon. Cambye's Lodgings derived their name from Mr. John Cambye, who, in 1517, held them of St. Frideswide's Priory, and about that time repaired them for the use of the Scholars of Broadgate. At length, they having become the property of Mr. George Summaster, Principal of Broadgate in 1596, were, in a great measure, rebuilt by him. They afterwards, however, came into the possession of Mr.

John Rouse, of Oriel College, and were sold by him, April 19, 1626, to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College. They were afterwards pulled down, in 1695, and the Master's Lodgings erected on the spot, chiefly at the expence of John Hall, D. D. then Master, and Bishop of Bristol. A tenement, on the west side of Cambye's Lodgings, called Minott, Mine, or Mignott Hall, was also fitted by Principal Summaster for the Scholars of Broadgate; and afterwards conveyed, in 1629, to Pembroke College. Beef Hall, or Aula Bovina, a very ancient seminary for the study of the Law, was also, in the same year, added to it. Durham or St. Michael's Hall and St. James's Hall, with a void space of ground, called Wyld's Entry, and the site of Wolstan or Dunstan Hall, became also, by purchase, the property of the college. Several of these buildings were, from their decayed state, soon after pulled down, when the south and west sides, with a part of the east, of the quadrangle, were erected in their present form, with the money given or bequeathed by the Founders. The other part of the east side was built in 1670; part of the front was completed in 1673, and the remainder of it was finished in the year 1691: but the common gate, with the rooms over it, was not perfected till 1694. The contributors towards these alterations and improvements, were, Sir John Bennet, already mentioned; James Howard, junior, Esquire, Comptroller of the Mint; and John Morris, a wealthy citizen of London.

The HALL is the same which belonged to Broadgate; with an addition at the end by Dr. Clayton, the first Master, which, by running cross-way, gives the room the shape of the Roman letter T. It contains some very fine portraits of the Founders, of Charles I. Morley, Bishop of Winchester, Lord Ossulston, Hall, Bishop of Bristol, Dr. Slocock, &c.; and a bust of Dr. Johnson, by Bacon, presented by the late Samuel Whitbread, Esquire.

The LIBRARY was formerly kept in a large room over the south aisle of St. Aldate's church. It was anciently a Civil Law School, and was furnished with

books in that department of study, locked up in chests, for the use of the Scholars of Broadgate and the halls adjoining : but they were all lost and the school went to ruin in the reign of Edward VI. Dr. Clayton, first Master, who omitted no opportunity of benefitting his college ; William Gardiner, of Linton ; Sir Robert Hanson, of London, Knight ; and Dr. John Wall, Rector of St. Aldate's and Canon of Christ-Church, were among the earliest contributors of books : but in 1709, when Dr. Hall, Master, and Bishop of Bristol, bequeathed his collection of books to the society, the library was removed to its present situation over the hall.

The college, in its original state, was without a CHAPEL ; when the society performed divine service in the south aisle of St. Aldate's church. In 1728, the foundation of a new chapel was laid within the limits of the college, by Bartholomew Tipping, Esquire, of Oxford, who was the principal contributor to the pious undertaking. It was built on part of the gardens on the west side of the college ; and was consecrated, July 10, 1732, by Dr. John Potter, Bishop of Oxford, after a sermon by Matthew Panting, D. D. then Master. The chapel is a small elegant building of the Ionic order, with a beautiful altar-piece, containing a copy, by Cranke, from a picture of Rubens, at Antwerp, of our Saviour after his resurrection. It was the present of Dr. Joseph Plymley, of Longnor, in Shropshire.

MASTERS.

1. THOMAS CLAYTON, M. D. was admitted the first Master, August 5, 1624. He died July 10, 1647, and was buried in the chancel of St. Aldate's church.
2. HENRY WIGHTWICK, B. D. elected about the 13th of July, 1647 ; but was afterwards ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors.
3. HENRY LANGLEY, M. A. originally Fellow, afterwards D. D. succeeded, by order of Parliament, August 26, 1647 ; and established in his mastership by the Visitors on the 8th of October following. After his ejection by the King's Commissioners, he retired to Abingdon, Berkshire.

HENRY WIGHTWICK was restored by the King's Commissioners, August 3, 1660; and ejected for scandalous behaviour, by the Chancellor's order, December 21, 1664.

4. JOHN HALL, M. A. afterwards D. D. elected December 31, 1664. He was advanced to the see of Bristol in 1691, holding the mastership and rectory of St. Aldate *in commendam* till his death, February 4, 1709.

5. COLWELL BRICKENDEN, M. A. afterwards D. D. succeeded February 15, 1709*. He died August 23, 1714.

6. MATTHEW PANTING, M. A. afterwards D. D. elected September 3, 1714. He died February 12, 1738-9.

7. JOHN RATCLIFFE, B. D. afterwards D. D. succeeded February 23, 1738-9. He died July 13, 1775.

8. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D. elected July 26, 1775; and died January 13, 1789.

9. WILLIAM SERGROVE, B. D. Fellow, afterwards D. D. succeeded January 28, 1789; and died April 16, 1796.

10. JOHN SMITH, D. D. succeeded April 28, 1796; and died in 1809.

11. GEORGE WILLIAM HALL, D. D. was elected in 1809, and is the present Master.

PRELATES WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THIS COLLEGE.

1. PHILIP REPINGDON, Lincoln, 1405; Cardinal, 1408; resigned his bishopric, 1419.

2. EDMUND BONNER, London, 1540; deprived by King Edward VI. 1549; restored by Queen Mary, 1553; deprived by Queen Elizabeth, 1559. Ob. 1569.

3. THOMAS YONGE, St. David's, 1559; Archbishop of York, 1560-1. Ob. 1568.

* During his time, Queen Anne, in the 12th year of her reign, annexed a prebend in the cathedral church of Gloucester, to the mastership of this society; which was confirmed by act of Parliament.

4. WILLIAM BLETHYN, Llandaff, 1575. Ob. 1590.
5. JOHN PHILLIPS, Isle of Man, 1614. Ob. 1633.
6. TIMOTHY HALL, Oxford, 1688. He was consecrated, but never installed. Ob. 1690.
7. JOHN HALL, Bristol, 1691. Ob. 1709.
8. WILLIAM NEWCOME, Dromore, in Ireland, 1766; Ossory, 1775; Waterford and Lismore, 1779; Archbishop of Armagh, 1795. Ob. 1799.
9. JOHN MOORE, Bangor, 1775; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1783. Ob. 1804.

Among the distinguished literary characters of which Pembroke College may boast in the catalogue of its students, these eminent names will appear:—The learned historian and antiquarian William Camden was a student within these walls, during the interval between his residence in Magdalen and Christ-Church Colleges:—Sir Thomas Browne, M. D. author of the *Religio Medici*, &c.:—Carew, Earl of Totness, a military commander of reputation, and equally known for his learning and patronage of learned men: he wrote a History of the Wars in Ireland:—Sir James Dyer, puisne Judge, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas: his Reports are well known in Westminster Hall:—David Baker, who afterwards turned Roman Catholic, and entered into the society of Benedictine monks: he published several ingenious works of a mystical character:—To these may be added John Pym, the violent demagogue.—Among the eminent men of a later period, may be named, that illustrious Commentator on the laws of England, Sir William Blackstone, the first Vinerian Professor, and afterwards one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas:—The Rev. Philip Morant, the historian of Essex, and the writer of several lives in the *Biographia Britannica*:—The Rev. George Whitfield, the well-known founder of one of the principal divisions of the Methodists:—Dr. Durell, an eminent divine and biblical commentator, and some time Principal of Hertford College:—John Henderson,

equally remarkable for his genius, knowledge, and eccentricities:—Southern, the dramatic writer:—Shenstone, the poet:—The Rev. Richard Graves, a well-known miscellaneous writer:—Mr. Hawkins, Poetry Professor:—and Dr. Samuel Johnson. He has said, in the preface to his Dictionary, that the chief glory of any country arises from its authors: how large a portion of it must he be acknowledged to have added to his own! The visitor of Oxford may be gratified with the information, that the apartment of this celebrated man was on the second floor over the gateway; a chamber that will be contemplated with veneration till time has crumbled it into dust.



W. Westall del.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

J. Stadler sculp.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

THIS College was founded, in 1714, by Sir THOMAS COOKES, Baronet, of Bentley Pauncefort, in the parish of Tardebigg, in the county of Worcester. It was originally an ancient house of learning, called Gloucester College, and afterwards Gloucester Hall. It was built by the monks of the Benedictine Monastery of St. Peter's, Gloucester, for the education of their novices in academical learning. At the Dissolution, it came, with many other colleges and monasteries, into the possession of Henry VIII. who, in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, when Oxford was erected into an Episcopal See, appointed it to serve as a palace for Dr. King, the first Bishop, while the See remained at Osney. After the death of Henry VIII. it appears to have continued in the possession of the crown, till the second year of Queen Elizabeth, who granted it to one William Doddington in fee; and he, in 1559, passed it to the President and Scholars of St. John Baptist's College, in Oxford, on the purchase of Sir Thomas Whyte, the Founder; when, for the better advancement of learning, he converted it into a hall for academical students, by the name of the Principal and Scholars of St. John Baptist's Hall; though it appears to have more generally retained its ancient name of Gloucester Hall. At this time Sir Thomas Whyte made considerable reparations in the building, and soon after settled therein a Principal and an hundred Scholars or more, some of whom maintained themselves, but most of them were supported by his benefactions. On the feast of St. John the Baptist, 1560, the Principal and Scholars took their first commons in the public refectory, formerly belonging to the monks. In this state it continued for several years, when the patronage passed away to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Chancellor of

the University, and his successors in that office for ever, who bestowed it upon other academicians: and thus it continued till it gave way to the superior foundation of Worcester College.

Sir Thomas Cookes*, by his will, dated June 8, 1701, left the sum of ten thousand pounds, “ at the disposal and management of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Worcester, Oxford, Litchfield, and Gloucester, and all the Heads of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford for the time being, for the erecting of an ornamental pile of building in Oxford; and there- to adding, raising, creating, or endowing such and so many scholars’ places and fellowships, as they should think the product or yearly revenue of the sum of 10,000*l.* and the lands therewith purchased, would support and maintain; or otherwise for the adding to, creating, raising, or endowing such other college or hall in Oxford, with such and so many fellowships and scholars’ places as they should think most fit and convenient; with preference to such as are bred in and educated at his schools of Bromsgrove and Feckenham, in the county of Worcester, as for their learning should be thought fit for the University, and such of them principally as should be of his relations; and, from a default of such boys in those schools, then such as are bred in and educated at the free-schools in Worcester, Hartlebury, and Kidderminster, and other free-schools in the county of Worcester. He also appointed the Bishops of Worcester and Oxford, and the Vice-Chancellor of the University, for the time being, and their successors for ever, to be especial Visitors.”

* Sir Thomas Cookes died in 1702, and was buried in a chancel built on purpose, adjoining to the old parish church of Tardebigg, in the county of Worcester. He was buried, by his own directions, with a gold chain and locket round his neck, and two diamond rings, of no great value, on his fingers. Dr. Nash, in his *History of Worcestershire*, vol. II. p. 408, mentions the singular circumstance, that, about the year 1750, David Cookes, Esquire, heir of the family, came with a hook and a pair of tongs, and searching, found the things above-mentioned.

The sum already mentioned, remained so long unapplied according to the directions of the will, that it accumulated to 15,000*l*. At length, Gloucester Hall being thought a proper place to receive the benefaction, and the trustees having made a purchase of the said hall of St. John's College, and also of other lands, and framed a body of statutes, her Majesty Queen Anne granted her royal letters patent, dated July 14, 1714, in the 13th year of her reign, for erecting this hall into a college, by the name of WORCESTER COLLEGE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD; to consist of a Provost, six Fellows, and six Scholars, incorporating them under that state and title. The first members of this college were, Richard Blechynden, LL. D. and Principal of Gloucester Hall; and the first six Fellows were, Roger Bouchier of Gloucester Hall and Thomas Clymer of All Souls College, M. A. Robert Burd of St. John's College, M. A. afterwards M. D. William Bradley of New Inn Hall, M. A. afterwards B. D. Joseph Penn of Wadham College, M. A. and Samuel Creswicke of Pembroke College, B. A. afterwards D. D. and Dean of Wells. The charter of incorporation passed the great seal July 29, in the same year, only two days before the death of her Majesty.

BENEFACTORS.

Mrs. MARGARET ALCONE, widow, of St. Giles's, Oxford, in June, 1717, bequeathed, by will, to Worcester College, one half of her estates, real and personal. But, after a long contest at law, it was adjudged that, in the former, she had only a life interest. By this decision, a moiety of the personalty alone came to the college, amounting to 798*l*. which sum, by a decree in Chancery, was appointed to be laid out in the buildings.

Lady ELIZABETH HOLFORD, of the parish of All Hallows Steyning, in the city of London, widow, and relict of Sir William Holford, of Welham, in the county of Leicester, Baronet, by her will, dated November 19, 1717, founded two exhi-

bitions in this college, of 20*l.* a year each, for eight years; and appropriated them to such scholars of the Charter-House as should enjoy the yearly pension allowed by the governors of the same to their scholars.

JAMES FYNNEY, D. D. Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Ryton, in the county of Durham, bequeathed, in 1727, 2500*l.* to purchase freehold land, for the establishing of two fellowships of 40*l.* and two scholarships of 10*l.* yearly. This benefaction was at length settled by a decree in Chancery in 1738. It operated, in the first place, in favour of that part of Staffordshire called the Moorlands, then in the rest of that county, and finally in the bishopric of Durham.

GEORGE CLARKE, D. C. L. who was also a benefactor to All-Souls College, and one of the Representatives in Parliament for the University of Oxford, by his last will, bearing date November 12, 1734, gave to this college his estates at Purton and Hill Marton, in the county of Wilts, for the endowment of six Fellowships, each of them 45*l.* and three Scholars, each 25*l.* per annum. The Scholars are to be born of English parents within the provinces of Canterbury and York*.

Mrs. SARAH EATON, daughter of Byrom Eaton, D. D. Principal of Gloucester Hall, bequeathed, by her will, dated 1731, her freehold estates at Piddington and Rhode, in the county of Northampton, and her leasehold estates at Walkeringham, in Nottinghamshire, and Tulwell, in Gloucestershire, for the endowment of seven fellowships and five scholarships in this college, which were confined to the sons of clergymen†.

* He also left a large silver cup, double gilt, by way of grace-cup; and a portrait of Richard Blechynden, D. D. Provost, to be hung up in the Provost's lodgings. He died October 22, 1736, and was buried in All-Souls chapel; where his epitaph displays at large his eminent qualities and superior attainments.

† Dr. Clarke's and Mrs. Eaton's Fellows and Scholars were incorporated into this college by royal letters patent, bearing date January 18, 1743-4, 17th George II. and confirmed by act of Parliament.

Mr. THOMAS CHETTLE, of the city of London, merchant, and brother to Mr. William Chettle, one of the first Scholars, and afterwards a Fellow upon Sir Thomas Cookes' foundation, in 1745, left 1000*l.* to be divided among the Fellows then in college; by which bequest the Founder's fellowships were proportionably increased*.

WILLIAM GOWER, D. D. Provost, bequeathed to this college 3500*l.* old South Sea annuities; as well as the reversion of an estate at Bransford, near the city of Worcester. He died July 19, 1777.

Mr. — KAY, a native of Yorkshire, also added an exhibition of 30*l.* per annum†.

The buildings of Gloucester Hall or College are represented by Wood as being, in a great measure, the same as they were previous to the Dissolution by Henry VIII.; except the chapel and some lesser buildings which had been pulled down in the reign of Edward VI. They were afterwards repaired by Sir Thomas Whyte, and the contributions of Sir George Peckham, Knight, and others. Dr. Hawley, who was Principal in 1593, collected contributions for the erection of a chapel, which was completed by his successor, Dr. Degory Whear. In 1612, the number of members were sixty-two: but, during the civil wars, it shared the fate of the other colleges and halls; for it appears, that, from 1675 to 1678, not a single scholar was received into it; and in the latter year its only inhabitants

* The Fellows, with a very disinterested and generous spirit, agreed to lay out that sum in purchasing an estate, for the benefit of their successors as well as of themselves.

† November —, 1736, Thomas Rowney, Esquire, of Oxford, gave a picture of Dr. Clarke to the Provost, to form a decoration of his lodgings.—July 19, 1739, Robert Shippen, D. D. Principal of Brasenose, gave to the college a small picture, in enamel, of the same distinguished person.—November 6, 1739, Mrs. Mary Moulden, housekeeper to Mrs. Sarah Eaton, gave to the college the pictures of Mrs. Sarah Eaton, and of Byrom Eaton, D. D. her father, some time Principal of Gloucester Hall.

were, the President and his family, and a few others, who were domesticated there for the purpose of keeping the building in proper order. In the time of Dr. Degory Whear, Wood represents the number of students in this house to have been upwards of an hundred, among which were persons of rank and family; some of whom used to meet in their doublets of cloth of silver and gold; but he never remembered more than fourteen after the Restoration.—The present society consists of a Provost, twenty-one Fellows, sixteen Scholars, &c.—The Visitor is now the Chancellor of the University.

The Preferments attached to this college, are, the RECTORIES of Whitfield, Northamptonshire; Tadmerton, Oxfordshire; Nyend Salars, alias Neen Solars, Shropshire; and Winford, Somersetshire:—The VICARAGES of Denchurch, Berkshire, and Hoggaston, Buckinghamshire.

The Buildings erected after the Hall became a College, were, the Chapel, Hall, and Library, which were greatly indebted to Mrs. Margaret Alcorne's benefaction. They are erected in the Ionic order, after a design of Dr. Clarke, and display an elevation of pleasing simplicity. They were begun June 8, 1720. In 1753, part of the old building on the north side was pulled down, and a new wing begun, by Dr. Clarke's trustees, for the reception of his Fellows and Scholars. It was finished about the year 1759, when his establishment took place. The remainder of the old building on the north side being taken down, the new wing was extended westward by Mrs. Eaton's trustees, to contain apartments for the accommodation of her Fellows and Scholars. It was begun in 1773, when her endowment took place, and was completed in 1776. At the west end of this wing new lodgings were at the same time erected for the Provost. On the south side the old buildings remain; and when the funds of the college allow of the expenditure, it is proposed to take them down, and complete the whole according to Dr. Clarke's original design.

The HALL is a room of fine proportions, being sixty feet in length, thirty feet six inches in breadth, and thirty feet four inches in height, with a screen of Corinthian fluted columns at the west end.

The LIBRARY, which is erected on a cloister, is a very noble room, one hundred and twenty feet in length, with an extensive gallery surrounding the greater part of these large proportions. The first contribution of books was in November, 1714, by Samuel Cooke, M. A. of Worcestershire, which consisted of upwards of four hundred volumes. Dr. Clarke, who bequeathed 1000*l.* towards the building, added his large and curious collection of books and MSS. among which are Inigo Jones's *Palladio*, and several of his invaluable architectural drawings, curiously and carefully preserved. John Loder, M. A. in 1742, also left the moiety of his study of books*. In 1761, Mr. Daniel Godwyne, of the city of London, bequeathed by will his books, papers, and mathematical instruments to the college; and a very valuable addition was made by the library of William Gower, D. D. Provost, which he bequeathed in 1777. Dr. Clarke, also, whose attachment to this college, among his other distinguished virtues, emblazons his name, left a sum for a Librarian and Under-Librarian; the former to be one of his Fellows, and the latter a

* Mr. Loder, who was sometime of Gloucester Hall, and afterwards Vicar of Napton-on-the-Hill, in Warwickshire, left, by will, dated October 11, 1742, his estates at Lechlade and Morton in Marsh, Gloucestershire, after the death of his wife, to William Taylor, nephew to his wife, of Williamsote, in the county of Oxford; with this proviso, that he, and his issue male after him, take the surname of Loder: but for want of male issue, or taking the name of Loder, after his wife's decease, he then gave his estates to be divided by equal portions betwixt Worcester College and Edmund Hall, in this University, for the settlement of Fellows and Exhibitioners in those respective places; together with his study of books. The books were brought to Oxford, and divided; but Mr. Taylor, having a daughter, passed a fine and recovery, which barred all other claims.

Another will was made by the Rev. Mr. Chancellor Jones, in favour of this college, on certain contingencies; which, however, never happened.

Scholar ; with 50*l.* yearly for the purchase of new books. The only decorations of this library are, the portraits of Sir Thomas Cookes, presented by Dr. Samuel Wanley, and of Dr. Clarke.

The CHAPEL is of the same dimensions as the hall, possessing a simple elegance, and a roof enriched with ornaments in stucco.

PRINCIPALS.

1. WILLIAM STOCK, B. D. born in Herefordshire, originally of Brasenose, and afterwards Fellow of St. John's College, was appointed Principal by the Founder, June 24, 1560. He afterwards became President of St. John's College.

2. THOMAS PALMER, M. A. some time of Brasenose, and afterwards Fellow of St. John's, succeeded 1563; but resigned in the following year.

WILLIAM STOCK was re-appointed in 1564, after he had resigned the presidency of St. John's College.

3. HENRY RUSSELL, M. A. Fellow of St. John's, succeeded him in the beginning of the year 1576.

4. CHRISTOPHER BAGSHAW, M. A. Fellow of Balliol College, was Principal several years; but when he was named does not appear.

5. JOHN DELABERE, some time of Christ-Church, Oxford, afterwards M. D. of the University of Basil, incorporated at Oxford 1577, admitted Principal 1581, upon the resignation of the lease of Gloucester Hall in his hands by Mr. Russell.

6. JOHN HAWLEY, LL. B. afterwards LL. D. succeeded 1593; and died April 2, 1626.

7. DEGORY WHEAR, M. A. was admitted April 4, 1626*.

* Degory Whear was some time a Member of Broadgates Hall, where he proceeded in Arts in 1600. He was chosen Fellow of Exeter College in 1602; but leaving that house about six years after, he visited several foreign countries. At his return he was entertained by the Lord Chandois; after whose death he retired with his wife to Gloucester Hall, where Dr. Hawley,

8. TOBIAS GARBRAND, alias HERKS, M. D. succeeded in 1647, and was ejected by the commissioners in 1660.

9. JOHN MAPLET, M. D. some time Student of Christ-Church, was admitted 1660, by virtue of a former grant of the principalship made to him by the Marquis of Hertford, Chancellor of the University. He resigned in 1662.

10. BYROM EATON, D. D. some time Fellow of Brasenose College, was admitted September 6, 1662; and resigned May 19, 1692.

11. BENJAMIN WOODROFFE, D. D. and Canon of Christ-Church, was admitted August 15, 1692*.

12. RICHARD BLECHYNDEN, D. C. L. Fellow of St. John's College, Prebendary of Gloucester, &c. was admitted in 1712.

PROVOSTS.

1. RICHARD BLECHYNDEN, D. C. L. was appointed July 14, 1714, by the Queen's letters patent, the first Provost of this College. He died October 17, 1736.

2. WILLIAM GOWER, M. A. afterwards D. D. and some time Fellow, was

the Principal, demised lodgings to him, it being at that time without students. In 1622, he was appointed, by Mr. Camden, his first Reader of the History Lecture; which place he kept with his principalship to his death, August 1, 1647. He was buried in Exeter College chapel.—*Ath. Oxon.* vol. II. p. 105.

* Dr. Woodroffe was a divine of high character, and had enjoyed a succession of important preferments. Wood gives the following account of his admission to the headship of this hall, in 1692:—"This receptacle of learning having lain void of students several years, Dr. Eaton, the Principal, resolved to resign all his interest therein, so that he could get a man that would endeavour to make it flourish. Whereupon, Dr. Woodroffe, a person of a generous and public spirit, took upon him the headship, bestowed several hundred pounds in repairing it and making it a fit habitation for the Muses; which being done, he, by his great interest among the gentry, made it flourish with hopeful sprouts."—*Athen. Oxon.* vol. II. p. 1047.

nominated by the Earl of Arran, then Chancellor, October 25, 1736. He died July 19, 1777.

3. WILLIAM SHEFFIELD, M. A. afterwards D. D. and some time Fellow, was nominated by Lord North, Chancellor of the University, July 30, 1777; and died June 23, 1795.

4. WHITTINGTON LONDON, B. D. Fellow, and afterwards D. D. was appointed Provost by his Grace the Duke of Portland, Chancellor, and was admitted July 3, 1795. He is the present Provost.

PRELATES WHO WERE MEMBERS OF GLOUCESTER COLLEGE.

1. JOHN LANGDON, Rochester, 1422. Ob. 1434.
2. THOMAS MYLLING, Hereford, 1474. Ob. 1492.
3. ANTHONY KITCHIN, alias DUNSTAN, Llandaff, 1545. Ob. 1563.
4. WILLIAM BISHOP, titular Bishop of Chalcedon, about the year 1622. Ob. 1624.
5. JOHN ATHERTON, Waterford and Lismore, in Ireland, 1636. He was degraded and suffered death for a nameless crime, 1640.

Among the eminent persons who were educated or some time resided within these walls, are, Thomas Coryat, the well-known, eccentric, and indefatigable traveller:—Dr. John Budden, the King's Professor of the Civil Law: Wood describes him, as a person of great eloquence, an excellent rhetorician and philosopher, and noted civilian:—Thomas Allen, the celebrated mathematician: Burton, in his funeral oration, styles him, “not only the prince or coryphæus, but the “very soul and sun of all the mathematicians of his time:” Selden describes him as “*omni eruditionis genere summoque judicio ornatissimus, celeberrimæ Aca-* “*demie Oxon. decus insignissimum;*” and Camden mentions him, also, as “*plu-* “*rimis et optimis artibus ornatissimus:*”—Richard Lovelace, the poet:—and Sir Kenelm Digby, whose epitaph truly represents him as learned in all the arts.



W. Westall del.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.



J.C. Stadler sculp.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

THIS College, formerly Hert or Hart Hall, received a charter of incorporation from Richard Newton, D. D. Principal of the Hall, and who continued in that office after it was converted into a college in 1740. About the beginning of the reign of Edward I. Henry Punchard, of Oxford, butcher, conveyed a messuage in the parish of St. Peter in the East, in that city, to Joan, some time wife of Nicholas de Stocwell; by whom, or her son, it came to John de Hankerton, and so on to Walter Grendon, mercer. From him it proceeded to Elias de Hertford about the 10th of Edward I. who let it out to clerks; and was from him called Hertford, or, by way of abbreviation, Hert Hall. At length, after other intermediate transfers, it was conveyed, 5th Edward II. 1312, to Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, and Founder of Exeter College, and Richard de Wydeslade, Clerk; and other premises being added, one of which was called Arthur Hall, the Bishop proceeded in his design to found a house for students in Oxford, for which he procured a licence from the King, dated May 10, 1314. Here they remained, being twelve in number, till he removed them to Exeter College, which continued to name the Principals, except for certain years, while New College was building; when some of that society resided here, and were governed by their Warden.

BENEFACTORS TO HERT HALL.

— BIGNELL, Knt. gave certain lands, but at what time Wood cannot accurately state, to the Abbey of Glastonbury, on condition that the Abbot should pay an yearly exhibition to ten Scholars of this hall. This income appears, however, at after periods, to have been subject to great uncertainty; but, after the dissolution of the monasteries, it was paid out of the Exchequer, during the reigns of Henry

VIII. Edward VI. and Queen Mary. But Queen Elizabeth disposing of the revenues from whence it issued, to William Marquis of Winchester, then Lord Treasurer, it was paid by him, during his life; but after his death it appears to have ceased. The exhibition was, however, after a long lapse of time, renewed, and the sum of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* continues to be paid from the Exchequer.

Lady ELIZABETH HOLFORD, of the parish of All-Hallows Steyning, London, relict of Sir William Holford, of Welham, in the county of Leicester, Baronet, vested 1600*l.* in the governors of Sutton's Hospital, for the purchase of an estate in lands, of sufficient value to yield 25*l.* per annum for ever to the Principal of this hall; and 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be equally divided for ever for the use of two Scholars from the school of the said hospital, to have their education in this hall. The society, before its incorporation, enjoyed the benefit of this legacy; but when they came to be a corporation subject to rules and statutes that would not admit of the benefaction, they were obliged to forego it*.

Hert Hall continued to be an uninterrupted place of education till the principalship of Dr. Richard Newton, when he formed the design to endow it as a college; and not only to employ his extensive influence, but his own private fortune, for that purpose. This reverend and benevolent divine was born in Yardley Chase, in the county of Buckingham, and educated at Westminster School; from whence he entered as a student in Christ-Church, where he became an eminent tutor. He was admitted Principal of Hert Hall in 1710; and afterwards became private tutor to Holles Duke of Newcastle, afterwards First Lord of the Treasury, and his brother, Henry Pelham, afterwards Secretary of State. He resided on the rectory of Sudbury, in the county of Northampton, for many years, with exemplary attention and piety. Bishop Compton presented him to this preferment. In 1724, he returned to Oxford, where he had already published, "A

* This benefaction was transferred to University College.

“ Scheme of Discipline, with Statutes intended to be established by Royal Charter for the Education of Youth in Hert Hall:” and, in 1721, he drew up the statutes of Hertford College, which he published in 1747. In 1727, he published a treatise of University Education; was afterwards promoted to a canonry of Christ-Church; and died at Lavendon Grange, April 21, 1753, aged about seventy-seven.

Towards founding his proposed college, he first settled an annuity of 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* issuing out of his mansion at Lavendon, in Buckinghamshire, and other lands in that parish; by which he made an endowment, in part, for four senior Fellows, at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each per annum. Having erected a chapel and a part of the new quadrangle, at the expence of 1500*l.* and purchased grounds and houses contiguous to the site of the said hall, for the enlargement of it, in 1739, he completed his body of statutes; and on August 27, 1740, obtained a royal charter for raising this hall into a perpetual College for Students of Divinity, the Civil and Canon Law, Physic, and other good Arts and Languages; consisting of a Principal, and four senior Fellows or Tutors, and eight junior Fellows or Assistants, by the name of HERTFORD COLLEGE; and making the society a body corporate, by the name of THE PRINCIPAL AND FELLOWS OF HERTFORD COLLEGE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD*.

The first Principal to be Richard Newton, D. D.—The four first senior Fellows or Tutors, to be, Thomas Hutchinson, D. D. of Hert Hall, some time of Lincoln College; Thomas Hunt, M. A. of Hert Hall, afterwards D. D. Archbishop Laud’s Professor of Arabic, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ-Church; John Saunders and Thomas Wilmot Case, M. A. of Hert Hall.

* By the statutes, it may be called by the name of any other person who will complete the endowment of it, or become the principal benefactor to it; and it was to hold in mortmain, not exceeding 500*l.* per annum.

The eight first junior Fellows were, Thomas Griffiths, B. A. afterwards M. A.; John Shirley, George Hippley, and Nathaniel North, Bachelors of Arts; William Clare, B. A. afterwards M. A.; John Goring, B. A.; John Theophilus Desaguliers, B. A. of Christ-Church, afterwards D. C. L. and Henry Terry B. A. afterwards M. A*.—The Chancellor of the University is the Visitor.

BENEFACTORS TO HERTFORD COLLEGE.

RICHARD RAWLINSON, D. C. L. some time a member of St. John's College, who died in 1755, left an estate at Fulham, which now lets for 28*l.* per annum, towards a salary for the Principal.

DAVID DURELL, D. D. Principal, who died in 1775, left 20*l.* per annum, arising from money by him lent for building the Oxford market; one half to the Principal, the other to the two senior Fellows, &c.

The Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, of Warwick, made an endowment for a Student from Hampton-Lucy School, in Warwickshire.

Sir JOHN THOROLD, of Cranwell, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire, Baronet, having had a thousand pounds stock in the Old South Sea House from a lady who desired to be unknown, to dispose of according to his pleasure, in the year 1775, left the same, yielding 30*l.* per annum, towards the endowments of the college.

* These eight first junior Fellows were only titular, and never became actual, the endowment for them not being completed. This college, should Dr. Newton's design be accomplished, is to consist of a Principal, four senior Fellows or Tutors, eight junior Fellows or Assistants, eight probationary Students, twenty-four actual Students, and four Scholars.—The intended stipend is to be, for the eight junior Fellows or Assistants, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year each, or 213*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—For the eight probationary Students, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year each, or 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—For the twenty-four actual Students, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year each, or 320*l.*—The above sums may be further augmented with an allowance for commons.—See the *Charter* in the treasury of this college; and Dr. Newton's *Rules and Statutes*, &c. printed in Lond. 1747.

From this state of the collegiate finances, much appears to be wanting to complete the proposed establishments.

PRINCIPALS OF HERT HALL.

1. Mr. Nicholas Hawe occurs as Principal 1360.
2. Mr. Richard Tonworth, or Tonworthie, of New College, 1378.
3. Mr. Nicholas Wycham, of New College, 1381.
4. Mr. Thomas Cranlegh. He was afterwards Archbishop of Dublin.
5. Mr. John Walter, of New College, 1387.
6. Mr. William Ware, of New College, 1388.
7. Mr. John Wryngton, 1391.
8. Mr. John Wythan, of New College, 1397.
9. Mr. Thomas Tenkelden, 1398.
10. Mr. Thomas Turke, of Exeter College, 1399.
11. Mr. John Wyte, or Whyte, 1400.
12. Mr. Thomas Morant, or Moronde, 1405.
13. Mr. John Stone, 1407.
14. Mr. John Green, of New College, 1408.
15. Mr. Simon le Writer, 1410.
16. Mr. William Andrew, of Exeter College, 1411.
17. Mr. William Kemer, or Kymer, 1411; afterwards Chancellor of the University.
18. Mr. William Payne, of Exeter College, 1414.
19. Mr. William More, 1416.
20. Mr. William Prentys, 1420.
21. Mr. John Gorsych, 1425.
22. Mr. John Heyth, 1426.

23. Mr. Richard Here, or Hery, 1426.
24. Mr. Heyth, junior, 1428.
25. Mr. Michael Trewynard, of Exeter College, 1436*.
26. Mr. John Westlake, 1438.
27. Mr. Robert Carew, 1441.
28. Mr. M. Trewynard, again. He resigned in 1444.
29. Mr. John Sende, 1444.
30. Mr. John Andrew, 1445.
31. Mr. Walter Windsore, 1448; afterwards Sub-Dean of Exeter.
32. Mr. John Treganson, 1451.
33. Mr. William Summayster, 1463.
34. Mr. John Fermour, 1465.
35. Mr. Richard Mayoh, 1468; afterwards Residentiary of Exeter.
36. Mr. John Harrow, 1472.
37. Mr. Walter Cawse, 1478.
38. Mr. James Babbe, 1482.
39. Mr. Walter Cawse, again, 1486.
40. Mr. Richard Panter, 1488.
41. Mr. — Trott, 1495.
42. Mr. William Glover, 1496.
43. Mr. John Rugge, 1501.
44. William Ewen, M. A. 1503. He was killed, in a commotion between the northern and southern Scholars, in 1506.
45. John Parkhouse, Bac. of Physic, 1506; afterwards Residentiary of Exeter.
46. Thomas Mede, Regent Master, 1510. He was afterwards chosen Rector of Exeter College.

* His successors, except Brummold of New College, to the time of Theodore Price, were of Exeter College.

47. Thomas Irysh, M. A. 1514.
48. John Moreman, M. A. afterwards D. D. 1522*.
49. John Whyte, M. A. 1527.
50. John Frenche, M. A. afterwards B. D. 1535.
51. Roger Bromhall, or Bromolde, B. D. and Fellow of New College, 1541.
52. William More, M. A. afterwards B. D. 1544.
53. Thomas Vyvian, M. A. afterwards B. D. 1545.
54. Philip Rondell, M. A. and Bac. of Physic, 1549.
55. John Eveleigh, M. A. 1599.
56. Theodore Price, M. A. Chorister of All Souls, and afterwards Fellow of Jesus, 1604. He became D. D. and Sub-Dean and Prebendary of Westminster, and Prebendary of Winchester.
57. Thomas Isles, D. D. of Christ-Church, March 13, 1621. He was afterwards one of the Canons there.
58. Philip Parsons, M. D. of St. John's College, 15th April, 1633.
59. Philip Stevens, M. A. and M. D. some time of St. Alban's Hall, afterwards Fellow of New College, admitted by the Parliamentarian Visitors March 17, 1653.
60. Timothy Baldwyn, LL. D. Fellow of All Souls, admitted 21st June, 1660; afterwards Chancellor of Hereford and Worcester, one of the Masters in Chancery, and advanced to the honour of knighthood.
61. John Lamphire, M. D. Camden's Professor of History, and late Principal of New Inn, admitted 30th May, 1663.

* When he became Vicar of Mayhanet, in Cornwall, about the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. he, with much labour, taught his parishioners the Lord's Prayer, Belief, and Ten Commandments in English; being the first example of that improvement. He was afterwards Dean of Exeter, and considered as a learned man of his time.

62. William Thomson, M. A. of Wadham College, admitted March 31, 1688.

63. Thomas Smith, B. D. of Brasenose College, afterwards D. D. admitted in 1707.

64. Richard Newton, B. D. Student of Christ-Church, afterwards D. D. admitted in 1710.

PRINCIPALS OF HERTFORD COLLEGE.

1. Richard Newton, D. D. mentioned as the last Principal of Hert Hall. He assumed this character in 1740; and died April 21, 1753.

2. William Sharp, M. A. Student of Christ-Church, afterwards D. D. succeeded in 1753; and, discontented with the fortune of the college, resigned in 1757, and retired to his studentship of Christ-Church.

3. David Durell, M. A. of Pembroke College, and then Fellow of this college, afterwards D. D. was admitted in 1757. He died October 16, 1775.

4. Bernard Hodgson, M. A. Student of Christ-Church, afterwards D. C. L. succeeded October 30, 1775. He died in 1805. To him no successor has since been found.—The Rev. Richard Hewitt, M. A. is Vice-Principal.

The two first of the following PRELATES were of HERT HALL; the others were of HERTFORD COLLEGE.

1. THOMAS CRANLEGH, Archbishop of Dublin, 1397. Ob. 1417.

2. MORGAN OWEN, Llandaff, 1639. Ob. 1644.

3. WILLIAM NEWCOME, Dromore, in Ireland, 1766; Ossory, 1775; Waterford and Lismore, 1779; Armagh, 1783. Ob. 1799.

4. WILLIAM DICKSON, Down and Connor, in Ireland, 1783. Ob. 1801.

Among the scholars and eminent men who are now known to have completed their education in Hert Hall, were, Nicholas Brigham, a lawyer and poet: such was his veneration for the memory of Jeffrey Chaucer, that, in the year 1556, he removed his bones to Westminster Abbey:—Lord Buckhurst, the

poet:—The learned John Selden:—Sir John Glynn, an eminent lawyer:—The learned and witty Dr. Donne, whose Satires have been rendered into modern English by Mr. Pope:—Nicholas Fuller, author of the *Miscellanea Theologica*, printed at Oxford 1616, and considered as the most valuable body of sacred criticism which had then issued from the British press:—Sir William Waller, a distinguished Parliamentary leader:—and Sir Richard Baker, the author of *The Chronicle*.—Among the more eminent students of Hertford College, the following names demand a particular commemoration:—Edward Lye, the learned author of the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary, and editor of Junius's *Etymologicon Anglicanum*:—Thomas Hutchinson, the editor of *Xenophon*:—Dr. Thomas Hunt, Arabic Professor:—Dr. Benjamin Blayney, Hebrew Professor:—and the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, who died one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Some of the Buildings originally belonging to Hert Hall, still remain. The Refectory was built, by Principal Rondell, about the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The old Principal's Lodgings were erected about the middle of the reign of King James I. by Dr. Theodore Price, then Principal. The Kitchen, and Chambers over it, at the west end of the Refectory, were built by Dr. Isles during his principalship. He also erected the lodgings adjoining the gate in Cat-street. The Gatehouse, with the present Library over it, was built, in 1688, in the time of Principal Thornton. John Cale, Esquire, of East Barming, in Kent, in the year 1777, left his valuable library of books to this college, and 1000*l.* East India annuities; the interest of which sum, being 30*l.* per annum, to be paid as a stipend for a Librarian, a Master of Arts of the college.

The college, according to Dr. Newton's design, as published in the *Oxonia* by Williams, and the Oxford Almanac for 1740, was to be erected in the form of a quadrangle, consisting of four angles, as lodgings for the members; and four

intermediate buildings, a Chapel, Refectory, Library, and Lodgings for the Principal. Dr. Newton built the Principal's lodgings, the chapel, and a part of the quadrangle. The chapel was consecrated by Bishop Potter, November 25, 1716, being St. Catherine's day. The original design remains to be completed by the munificence of future benefactors.

THE HALLS.

OF the great number of Halls that were formerly in, and may be said to have constituted the University, five only now remain, which are inhabited by Students and Scholars, under the direction of Principals, and whose privileges and academic discipline are in every respect the same as in the Colleges of the University:

ST. ALBAN'S HALL,	belonging to	MERTON COLLEGE.
EDMUND HALL,		QUEEN'S COLLEGE.
ST. MARY HALL,		ORIEL COLLEGE.
NEW INN HALL,		NEW COLLEGE.
ST. MARY MAGDALEN HALL,		MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

All which, as Wood observes, except the last, have anciently been no other than tenements belonging to lay people; and, being demised to Scholars, have since been inhabited by them. Had not these halls come into the possession of colleges, they would have decayed, as other halls did, in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

These buildings were called HALLS, INNS, or HOSTELS, in which, previous to the foundation of colleges, the students of the University received their education. They were the property of lay people, who let them out for different purposes. At length, when they were demised to societies for the purposes of learning, they seem to have received the exclusive title of Halls, and to have acquired certain privileges: for though the proprietors still continued to receive the rents as landlords, they were restrained from re-applying them to lay purposes, unless the University had no further occasion for them. The halls are said to have amounted to three hundred in the time of Edward I.; and Wood, in his manuscript History of

the City of Oxford, mentions upwards of two hundred. Several of them have been distinctly specified, as they formed the site of particular colleges. They consequently decreased, as the more noble collegiate foundations advanced in number and enlargement, and those alone remain which have been already mentioned. They are not endowed with estates, though some of them have exhibitions, for the maintenance of certain students. The Principals receive annual rents for the chambers, which form their local incomes.—The Chancellor of the University is the Visitor of these halls, and has the disposal of the headships of all of them, except that of St. Edmund's Hall, which is in the appointment of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College.

ST. ALBAN'S HALL.

This is the most ancient of these halls, and is situate in the parish of St. John the Baptist, on the east side of Merton College. It derives its name from Robertus de Sancto Albano, a burgher of Oxford in the reign of King John; and afterwards, in the time of Henry VI. becoming connected with another tenement adjoining it, called Nunne Hall, the Scholars, who had been distinctly governed by two Principals, were associated in subjection to one, who was appointed by Merton College, in consequence of the long leases it possessed of those premises. In the reign of Henry VII. the two halls were united and formed into one entire building; which afterwards became the property of Cardinal Wolsey, in the large arrangements he was making for the establishment of his college. After his downfall, Henry VIII. granted it, by the name of Alban Hall, to Dr. George Owen, his physician, and some time Fellow of Merton College; who conveyed it to Sir John Williams, afterwards Lord Williams of Thame, and Sir John Gresham, Knight. They, in 1548, conveyed it to John Pollard and Robert Perrot, Esquires; by



ALBAN HALL.

London. Pub. July 1863 at no. Strand for Richardson's History of Oxford.

whom, on June 16, 1549, it was finally transferred to the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, who, from that time, have been the lords of it.

PRINCIPALS.

Mr. Roger Martin occurs 1437.

Mr. Robert Asshe, 1438.

Mr. John Gygur, 1444; afterwards Warden of Merton College.

Mr. William Shyrefe, 1450.

Mr. William Romsey, 1452.

Mr. Thomas Danet, 1468; afterwards D. D. then Canon and Dean of Windsor, and, at length, Almoner of Edward IV.

Mr. Richard Fitzjames, 1477; afterwards Warden of Merton College, Almoner to Henry VII. and Bishop of London*.

Mr. Thomas Lynley, afterwards D. D. —.

Mr. Robert Gosbourne, —.

Mr. Ralph Hamsterley, —.

Hugh Saunders, or Shakspeare, D. D. 1501.

John Foster, M. A. 1503.

John Beverstone, M. A. 1507, late Principal of St. John's Hall.

* During the above periods there occur five Principals of Nunne Hall, before it was united with Alban's Hall:—

Mr. William Clopton, 1445.

Mr. William Aylward, 1450.

Mr. Henry Trewmse, 1451.

Mr. Robert Fermour, 1452.

Mr. John Vowell, 1461.

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William Bysse, M. A. 1507.

Richard Walker, M. A. 1509.

John Pokyswell, or Poxwell, M. A. 1510.

John Hoper, M. A. 1514.

Simon Balle, M. A. —.

Walter Bucklar, M. A. 1527. He was afterwards one of Queen Elizabeth's Privy Counsellors, and advanced to the honour of knighthood.

Robert Taylour, M. A. 1530.

William Peydyll, M. A. 1532.

Robert Huyck, M. A. 1534; afterwards M. D. and physician to Queen Elizabeth.

Richard Smyth, B. D. 1535.

Humphrey Burneford, 1538.

John Estwyck, M. A. 1543.

William Marshall, M. A. 1547; ejected for his religion.

Arthur Atey, M. A. 1567, Orator of the University, and knighted in 1603 by James I.

Richard Radclyffe, M. A. 1578; afterwards M. D.

Robert Master, D. C. L. —, Fellow of All Souls College; afterwards Chancellor of Rochester, and Litchfield and Coventry.

Henry Master, M. A. of Trinity College, —.

Anthony Morgan, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, 1614.

Richard Parker, D. D. of St. Mary's Hall, 1620.

Edward Chaloner, D. D. Fellow of All-Souls College, 1624.

Richard Zouch, D. C. L. Fellow of New College, 1625. He was King's Professor of Civil Law, Chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

Giles Sweit, LL. D. some time of St. Mary Hall, and Oriel College, 1661. He was Official of the Arches, &c. and knighted by Charles II.

Thomas Lamplugh, D. D. Fellow of Queen's College, 1664. He was afterwards King's Chaplain, &c. and at length Bishop of Exeter, and Archbishop of York.

Narcissus Marsh, D. D. Fellow of Exeter College, 1673; afterwards Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, and successively Archbishop of Cashel, Dublin, and Armagh.

Thomas Bouchier, LL. D. Fellow of All-Souls College, and King's Professor of the Civil Law, 1678. He was Commissary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Archdeacon of Lewes.

James Bouchier, LL. D. Fellow of All-Souls College, and the King's Professor of the Civil Law, 1723.

Robert Leybourne, D. D. Fellow of Brasenose College, 1736. He was successively Rector of Spitalfields, Stepney, and Limehouse, Middlesex.

Francis Randolph, D. D. Fellow of Corpus Christi College; afterwards D. D. 1759.

THOMAS WINSTANLEY, D. D. 1797.

PRELATES EDUCATED IN ST. ALBAN'S HALL.

1. RICHARD FITZJAMES, Rochester, 1497; Chichester, 1503; London, 1506. Ob. 1521-2.

2. JOHN HOPER, or HOOPER, Gloucester, 1550; Worcester, 1552; deprived by Queen Mary 1553, and suffered among the martyrs of this reign 1554-5.

3. RICHARD DEANE, Ossory, in Ireland, 1609. Ob. 1612.

4. FRANCIS GOUGH, Limerick, in Ireland, 1626. Ob. 1634.

5. THOMAS LAMPLUGH, Exeter, 1676; Archbishop of York, 1688. Ob. 1691.

6. NARCISSUS MARSH, Leighlin and Ferns, in Ireland, 1682; Archbishop of Cashel, 1690; Dublin, 1694; Armagh, 1702. Ob. 1713.

7. JOHN TYLER, Llandaff, 1706. Ob. 1724.

The buildings of the halls present nothing worthy of particular remark; but they possess the convenience and tranquillity suited to the objects of their institution. The south side of the quadrangle of this hall was rebuilt in 1789 by Francis Randolph, D. D. the late Principal.—Among the Scholars of which this society may boast, are, Massinger, the dramatic poet; William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons during the Long Parliament, and who filled other high offices in the time of the republic; with Sir Thomas Higgons, an English writer and statesman: he was also sent Envoy extraordinary to Vienna, and died in 1691.

EDMUND HALL.

This hall has been traditionally said to derive its name from St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry III.; but Wood is rather peremptory in his manner of controverting this opinion, and attributes it to one Edmund, a burgher of Oxford, in the same reign, who was the first owner of it; and in some of the ancient deeds it is described as Aula Edmundi, as well as Aula Sancti Edmundi. It is, however, as Mr. Chalmers observes, in favour of the former derivation, that November 16, the festival appointed for St. Edmund by Pope Innocent IV. should have been observed in the hall within the recollection of some of the present members. It came at length into the possession of the canons of Osney Abbey; and after the dissolution of the religious houses, it was granted by Henry VIII. in 1546, to John Bellow and Robert Bygott. In the 7th year of Edward VI. they conveyed it to William Burnell; who sold it, in the same year, to

William Devenysh, or Dennys, or Dennyson, Clerk; and from him it was transferred, in 1557, to Queen's College, of which he was then Provost. It having been some years vacant, it was now rededicated to learning and study, on an agreement made with the Chancellor of the University, that the society of Queen's College should have the nomination of the Principal; a privilege which they continue to enjoy.

In 1631, John Rawlinson, D. D. and Principal, bequeathed 6*l.* yearly; the larger part of which was to be paid to a Catechetical Lecturer: and, in 1747, Robert Thomlinson, D. D. some time Vice-Principal, left 200*l.* to this hall.

PRINCIPALS.

Mr. I. de Cornubia, 1317.

Mr. Robert Luc de Cornubia, 1319.

Mr. John de Bere, 1325.

Mr. — Throp, Scholar, 1351.

William Hamsterley, Layman, 1381.

Edward Upton, Layman, 1385.

Mr. William Taylour, 1390.

Henricus Presbyter, 1395.

Mr. Henry Rumworth, of Queen's College, 1399.

Mr. Henry Bermingdon, or Bermingham, 1408.

Mr. Peter Clerke, or Payne, 1410.

John Derley, Darley, or Derling, B. D. of Queen's College, 1414.

Mr. William Bryton, 1434.

John Thamys, or Themys, B. D. 1438.

Mr. Thomas Lee, or Leigh, 1461.

Mr. Richard Broke, 1478.

Mr. Humphrey Wystow, Fellow of All-Souls College, afterwards D. D. 1499.

Mr. Thomas Cawse, 1501.

William Patynson, M. A. of Queen's College, 1502; afterwards D. D.

Christopher Fallowfield, M. A. of Queen's College, 1505.

John Pyttus, M. A. of Magdalen College, 1507.

John Cuthbertson, B. D. of Queen's College, 1520.

Myles Brathwayte, a Regent Master, 1528.

William Robertson, M. A. 1530.

Ottewell Toppyng, M. A. of Queen's College, 1537.

Thomas Peyrson, M. A. 1540.

Ralph Rudde, M. A. 1546.

Nicholas Cook, M. A. 1569.

Nicholas Pullen, M. A. 1569.

Philip Johnson, M. A. 1572.

Henry Robinson, M. A. 1576; afterwards Provost of Queen's College.

Thomas Bowsfield, B. A. 1581.

John Aglionby, D. D. of Queen's College, 1601; Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth and James I.

John Rawlinson, D. D. Fellow of St. John's College, 1610; Chaplain to James I.

Adam Airay, B. D. afterwards D. D. 1631.

Thomas Tully, Fellow of Queen's College, B. D. afterwards D. D. 1658; Chaplain to Charles II.

Stephen Penton, M. A. afterwards B. D. Fellow of New College, 1675.

Thomas Crosthwaite, B. D. afterwards D. D. and Fellow of Queen's College, 1684.

John Mill, D. D. Fellow of Queen's College, and Chaplain to Charles II. 1685.

Thomas Pearson, M. A. afterwards D. D. Fellow of Queen's College, 1707.

Henry Felton, D. D. some time a member of Queen's College, 1722.

Thomas Shaw, D. D. Fellow of Queen's College, 1740; the celebrated Oriental traveller.

George Fothergill, D. D. Fellow of Queen's College, 1751.

George Dixon, D. D. Fellow of Queen's College, 1760.

William Dowson, D. D. 1787.

George Thomson, D. D. the present Principal, 1800.

PRELATES WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THIS HALL.

1. GEORGE CARLETON, Llandaff, 1618; Chichester, 1619. Ob. 1628.
2. LANCELOT BULKLEY, Archbishop of Dublin, 1619. Ob. 1650.
3. FRANCIS GOUGH, Limerick, 1626. Ob. 1634.
4. WILLIAM FULLER, Limerick, &c. Ireland, 1663; Lincoln, 1667. Ob. 1675.
5. JOHN PRICHETT, or PRICHARD, Gloucester, 1672. Ob. 1680-1.
6. THOMAS MILLES, Waterford and Lismore, in Ireland, 1707. Ob. 1740.
7. TIMOTHY GOODWIN, Kilmore, &c. in Ireland, 1713; Archbishop of Cashel, 1727. Ob. 1729.
8. WHITE KENNET, Peterborough, 1718. Ob. 1728.
9. Sir GEORGE FLEMING, Baronet, Carlisle, 1734. Ob. 1747.

The site of the hall was formerly confined to the ground on which the refectory and chambers at the north end now stand; nor was there any enlargement till the year 1451, when a house granted by the Convent of Godstow to Osney Abbey was added to it. About the same time another tenement, which looked into St. Peter's churchyard, was annexed to it, and buildings were erected thereon, in the reign of Edward IV. at the expence of Osney Abbey. Principal Bowsfield also made some erections on the east part, about the year 1596. The front opposite to Queen's College, containing a refectory, and certain chambers on the south

side thereof, was built by the Abbot and Monks of Osney. These chambers becoming ruinous, were caused to be pulled down by Dr. Airay, Principal, and rebuilt at his expence in 1635. The refectory, also, was dilapidated, and re-erected, in 1659, by the contributions collected for that purpose*. The greatest part of the north side of the court was repaired in the beginning of the last century, by the benefaction of Dr. Thomlinson; and the remaining part was completed by Dr. Shaw, Principal. The lodgings allotted for the Principal have been greatly enlarged and improved by Dr. Thompson, the present Principal; and the number of rooms for the reception of the Under-Graduates has been increased.

The LIBRARY was begun in 1680; and the chief contributors to it have been, Dr. Tully, Principal; John Loder, M. A. of Gloucester Hall, who died in 1744; and the pious and venerable John Berriman, M. A. a Member of this hall, and Rector of St. Alban's, Wood-street, London, who, in the year 1765, bestowed many books.

The CHAPEL was erected, as well as the LIBRARY, at the expence of Stephen Penton, Principal, with the assistance of other benefactors. The first stone was

* Provost and Scholars of Queen's College, 30*l*.

Sir George Stonehouse, of Radley, near Abingdon, Berks, Baronet, 6*l*.

Dr. George Bates, a physician, 10*l*.

William Parsons, of Langley Park, Bucks, Esquire, 5*l*.

Thomas Gore, of Alderton, Wiltshire, Esquire, to buy a bell to hang over it, 6*l*.

George Bond, of Ogburne, in Wilts, 5*l*.

George Finch, of ———, near Maidenhead, Esquire, 5*l*.

Randolph Sanderson, Rector of Weyhill, in Hampshire, some time Fellow of Queen's College, 20*l*.

Thomas Tully, Principal, 200*l*.

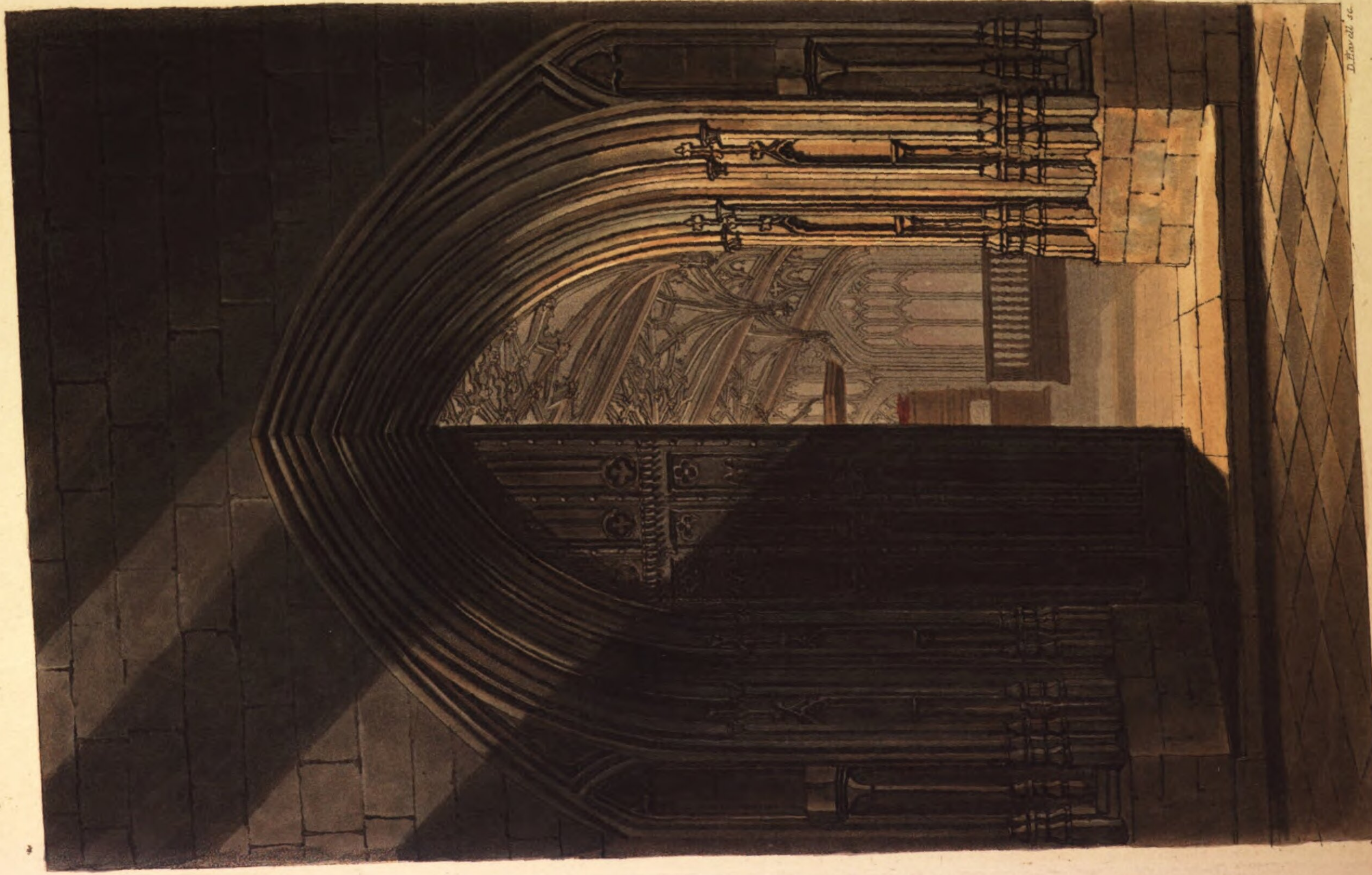
Richard Hyde, Canon of Sarum, gave, for the use of the hall, 1660, in which year he proceeded D.D. 20*l*.





ST. MARY'S HALL.

Engraved by J. H. Stanger from a drawing by J. H. Stanger.



DOOR OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

D. Howell sculp.

J. H. Stanger del.

laid April 19, 1680; and the consecration took place April 7, 1682, by Dr. Fell, Bishop of Oxford, when the sacred edifice was dedicated to St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Among the eminent men who were members of this hall, may be enumerated, Sir William Jones, one of the Judges of the King's Bench in the reign of Charles II. distinguished for his independent integrity and legal erudition:—David Jenkins, the intrepid Welch judge, in the same reign:—Dr. George Bate, whose reputation was so established, that he became physician successively to Charles I. Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II.: he also wrote a History of the Civil Wars, in Latin:—Dr. John Newton, divine and mathematician:—John Oldham, the poet:—Kettlewell, the learned and pious nonjuror:—Sir Richard Blackmore, physician and poet:—Edward Chamberlaine, author of *Angliæ Notitiæ*, &c.:—Humphrey Wanley, the learned librarian:—The eminent antiquary, Thomas Hearne:—Basil Kennet, divine and historian, and afterwards Bishop of Peterborough:—Dr. Henry Felton, Principal, author of the Dissertation on the Classics:—Dr. John Mill, Principal, the learned editor of the Greek Testament:—and Dr. Grabe, who published, among other works, an edition of the *Septuagint*, from the Alexandrian MS. in the royal library.

ST. MARY'S HALL.

It was originally called the Hall of St. Mary the Virgin, in Schydyard-street; and was given, about the 24th of Henry III. under the name of a messuage, by Henry Kelpe, a burgess of Oxford, to the then Rector of St. Mary's church, in Oxford, for his use and that of his successors, as a parsonage-house. By them it continued to be inhabited, till St. Mary's church, with its appurtenances, was presented by Edward II. in 1325, to the College or Hall of St. Mary the Virgin,

when it was converted into a place of learning, and rendered habitable for students. From its having belonged to St. Mary's church, or being afterwards given to the College of St. Mary the Virgin, commonly called Oriel, or the King's Hall, it obtained the name of ST. MARY'S HALL.

The only Benefactor of real property is THOMAS DYKE, M. D. ; who, in 1677, granted by deed a moiety of the great tythes of the parsonages of King's Brompton and Winsford, in the county of Somerset, towards the support of four Scholars in this hall, who must be natives of that county.

PRINCIPALS.

William Croten, 1436.

Mr. Henry Sampson, sometimes written Sampson Herry, afterwards Provost of Oriel, 1438.

Mr. Richard Wyleyer, 1445.

Mr. John Smith, 1450.

Mr. Henry Popy, 1452.

Mr. Thomas Parys, 1458.

Mr. Thomas Sadler, 1469.

Mr. John Taylour, 1499.

Richard Vaughan, M. A. 1502.

Richard Dudley, M. A. 1502.

Thomas Heretage, M. A. 1506.

William Brooke, M. A. 1511.

Richard Lorgan, M. A. 1521.

Robert James, M. A. 1530 ; afterwards one of the bailiffs of the city of Oxford.

John Rixman, M. A. 1532.

- William Pye, M. A. 1537; afterwards D. D. and Dean of Chichester.
Anthony Albon, M. A. 1543.
Morgan Philypps, M. A. 1546.
William Northfolke, 1550; being then Regent in Arts.
William Woode, M. A. 1553.
William Allyn, M. A. 1556. He left his country on account of his religion, was created Cardinal by Pope Sextus V. and became Archbishop of Mechlin, in Brabant.
John Raw, M. A. 1560.
Nicholas Sheffield, B. A. 1565.
John Horlock, an Inceptor in Arts, 1565.
Richard Pygott, M. A. 1570.
Thomas Philipson, M. A. 1578.
George Dale, M. A. afterwards LL. D. 1587.
Ralph Braddyll, M. A. 1591.
John Saunders, M. D. 1632; afterwards Provost of Oriel.
Nicholas Brooks, M. A. 1644.
Thomas Cole, 1656. He was ejected by the King's Commissioners in 1660.
Martin Lluellyn, M. D. one of the King's physicians, 1660.
Joseph Crowther, D. D. afterwards Prebendary of St. Paul's, &c. 1664.
William Wyatt, M. A. 1689.
John Hudson, D. D. 1712.
William King, D. C. L. 1719.
Thomas Nowell, M. A. afterwards D. D. 1764. He was Professor of Modern History and Public Orator.
Phineas Pett, D. D. 1801.

PRELATES WHO HAD BEEN MEMBERS OF THIS HALL.

JOHN CARPENTER, Worcester, 1443. Ob. 1476.

THOMAS CORNISH, titular Bishop of Tyne, 1491. Ob. 1513.

WILLIAM ALLYN, created Cardinal, 1587; and Archbishop of Mechlin, in Brabant, 1589. Ob. 1594.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Isle of Man, 1614. Ob. 1633.

JOHN OSWALD, Clonfert, in Ireland, 1762; Dromore, 1763; Raphoe, 1763. Ob. 1780.

The BUILDINGS compose a quadrangle, formed by the Principal's lodgings on the north, the hall and chapel on the south, and on the east and west by the apartments of the Students. The former lodgings of the Principal were converted into private rooms by Dr. John Hudson, Principal, who built the present lodgings on the site of the old refectory. Dr. William King, Principal, assisted by the generous contributions of several noblemen and gentlemen who were educated under his care, rebuilt the east side of the quadrangle in its present form, and added a new room to the Principal's lodgings*. Part of the west side of the quadrangle, being in a very irregular and in a ruinous state, was taken down and rebuilt by Dr. Thomas Nowell, Principal; who, by the liberal contributions of the members, was likewise enabled to make considerable alterations and improvements in the whole structure of the hall. He also left, by his will, certain shares in the Oxford canal navigation, for the founding an exhibition, and other purposes therein mentioned. The CHAPEL was built, in 1640, at the expence of

* Dr. King was a distinguished character, and in high estimation among the Tory party of his day. His writings, whether satirical or political, as well as his powerful oratory, when the occasion required it, were employed with an energy which caused no slight suspicion that he was secretly hostile to the Brunswick family. He died December 30, 1763, and was buried in the church of Ealing, in Middlesex, where he was lord of the manor. He ordered his heart to be preserved in some convenient part of this hall.

several benefactors, during the principalship of Dr. Saunders. John Oswald, Bishop of Raphoe, gave, in 1777, 100*l.* for repairing and ornamenting this structure*.

* On the north side of this chapel is the following inscription, on a white marble tablet, under a small vase:—

Epitaphium

GULIELMI KING,

A seipso scriptum pridie nonas Junii

Die natali Georgii III. M.DCCLXII.

Fui

GULIELMUS KING, LL. D.

Ab anno M.DCCXIX. ad annum M.DCCLXIV.

Hujus Aulæ Præfectus.

Literis humanioribus a puero deditus,

Eas usque ad supremum vitæ diem colui.

Neque vitiis carui, neque virtutibus;

Imprudens et improvidus, comis et benevolus;

Sæpe æquo iracundior,

Haud unquam, ut essem implacabilis.

A luxuria pariter ac avaritia

(Quam non tam vitium

Quam mentis insanitatem esse duxi)

Prorsus abhorrens,

Cives, Hospites peregrinos

Omnino liberaliter accepi,

Ipse et cibi parcus, et vini parcissimus.

Cum magnis vixi, cum plebeiis, cum omnibus,

Ut homines noscerem, ut me ipsum imprimis:

Neque, eheu novi!

Permultos habui amicos,

At veros, stabiles, gratos,

This hall may boast, among its students, of the illustrious Sir Thomas More:—Sir Christopher Hatton:—Fulwell, a poet of the same period:—George Sandys, the traveller and poet:—Hariot, an eminent mathematician, who accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh in his voyage to America:—and Marchmont Needham, a versatile political writer during the civil wars.

NEW INN HALL.

THIS hall was formerly known by the name of Trilleck's Inn, from its having been the property of John Trilleck, Bishop of Hereford: but he dying intestate in 1360, it devolved, with other adjoining tenements, to his brother Thomas; who, six years after, he being then Bishop of Rochester, conveyed them to Mr.

(Quæ fortasse est gentis culpa)

Perpaucissimos.

Plures habui inimicos;

Sed invidos, sed improbos, sed inhumanos.

Quorum nullis tamen injuriis

Perinde commotus fui,

Quam deliquis meis.

Summam, quam adeptus sum, senectutem

Neque optavi, neque accusavi;

Vitæ incommodæ neque immoderate ferens,

Neque commodis nimium contentus.

Mortem neque contempsi

Neque metui.

Deus optime,

Qui hanc orbem, et humanas res curas,

Miserere animæ meæ.

Natus Martis xvi. M.DCLXXXV.

Obiit Decembris xxx. M.DCCLXIII.

Hugh Penbridge, Mr. Roger Otery, and Walter Brown, Rector of the church of St. Magnus, in London; and they to William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester. That Prelate, in 1391, gave them, with three adjoining gardens on the west side, and a messuage also, called Rose Hall, and a garden adjoining, to the Warden and Scholars of New College. Hence arose the name which it has since possessed. This inn, as it was then called, was at first inhabited by white monks, called Bernardines, who continued here till their college, now St. John's, was erected. It was then inhabited by civilians and canonists, till the reign of Edward VI.; during which period it produced many eminent men, of whom, according to Wood, not a few were of the Welch nation. In the reigns of the Queens Mary and Elizabeth, it did not possess more than six resident Students; and in the reign of James I. their increase was but small: but Christopher Rogers, who became Principal in 1626, so far advanced the credit and character of the house, that, for several years, it had forty Students. In the time of the civil war, from 1642 to 1646, this hall was employed as a mint, where the colleges and halls sent their plate to be coined for the king's service. After the Restoration it resumed its former establishment, and during the time that Mr. William Stone was Principal, it possessed thirty or forty Students. It has now long been without any members; and the only part which remains, forms a solitary residence for the Principal.

PRINCIPALS.

Mr. William Freman, 1438, is the first which occurs in the University Register.

Mr. Jeffrey or Griffith Eberjow, 1444.

Mr. William Witney, 1445.

Mr. Philip Bergavenny, or Abergeyney, 1457.

Mr. Walter Pavy, 1461.

- Edward Hanington, or Havyngton, M. A. 1462.
 Lawrence Cocks, Doctor of Decrees, 1468.
 Mr. Dionysius Hogan, 1469.
 Mr. Philip Welsh, 1469.
 John Lychfeild, LL. D. 1484.
 Richard Carpenter, LL. D. 1490.
 ——— Powtrell, LL. D.
 Richard, or Robert Bond, D. C. L. 1499.
 Christopher Wardall, or Warthiall, LL. B. 1500.
 John Lacy, LL. B. was Deputy to the preceding Principal in 1500 and 1501.
 Richard Salter, LL. D. afterwards Prebendary of Litchfield, 1504.
 John Lacy, LL. B. Deputy for Dr. Salter, and afterwards Principal.
 William Balborow, LL. B. 1510.
 John Worthiall, B. C. L. 1514.
 John Payne, LL. B. 1520.
 Roger Carew, B. C. L. 1528.
 Thomas Barrett, D. C. L. 1529; afterwards Canon of Henry VIII.th's College.
 Henry Wight, Doctor of the Decrees, 1529.
 William Roberts, B. C. L. 1530.
 Rowland Merick, B. C. L. 1534; afterwards Bishop of Bangor.
 William Roberts, a second time, 1535.
 Mr. Richard Richardson, 1542.
 David Lewes, B. C. L. afterwards D. C. L. 1545.
 John Gybbons, B. C. L. 1548.
 William Aubre, Bac. of Law, afterwards D. C. L. 1550.
 Hugh Powel, B. C. L.
 Thomas Powell, B. C. L. afterwards D. C. L.

} Principals in the name of Dr. Aubre,
 while he was Judge Advocate of the
 Queen's army, then in Picardy.

- John or Thomas Griffith, B.C.L. 1561.
Robert Lougher, or Luffer, D.C.L. 1564.
Richard Bray, B.C.L. 1570.
Felix Lewes, B.C.L. afterwards D.C.L. 1571.
Robert Lougher, again, 1575.
Daniel Dunne, D.C.L. 1580. He afterwards received the honour of knight-
hood, and was the first burgess chosen by the University to sit in parliament.
Edmund or Edward Price, B.C.L. 1581.
John Estmond, B.C.L. afterwards D.C.L. 1584.
Francis Bevans, LL.D. 1585.
Robert Crane, B.C.L. 1586.
John Ferrar, M.A. 1599.
John Budden, D.C.L. 1609.
Charles Twisden, B.C.L. afterwards D.C.L. 1618.
Robert Lodington, M.A. 1621.
Christopher Rogers, M.A. 1626.
Christopher Prior, D.D. 1643.
Christopher Rogers, again, 1646.
John Lamphire, M.D. 1662.
William Stond, Bac. of Law, 1663.
Thomas Bailey, M.A. afterwards D.D. 1684.
John Brabourne, D.D. 1709.
John Wigan, M.A. afterwards D.D. 1726.
De Blosshiers Tovey, D.C.L. 1732.
William Walker, D.C.L. 1745.
William Blackstone, D.C.L. the first Vinerian Professor, &c. &c. 1761.

Robert Chambers, B.C.L. afterwards D.C.L. Vinerian Professor, &c. 1766.
James Blackstone, LL.D. 1803, the present Principal.

PRELATES WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THIS HALL.

ARTHUR BULKLEY, Bangor, 1541. Ob. 1555.

ROWLAND MERICK, Bangor, 1559. Ob. 1565.

RICHARD DAVYES, St. Asaph, 1560; St. David's, 1561. Ob. 1581.

HUGH JONES, Llandaff, 1566. Ob. 1574.

WILLIAM LALY, or LAWLEY, alias MULLALY, Archbishop of Tuam, in Ireland,
1573. Ob. 1595.

WILLIAM BLETHIN, Llandaff, 1575. Ob. 1590.

JOHN LINCH, Elphin, in Ireland, 1584; resigned in 1611, and died soon after.

JOHN WILKINS, Chester, 1668. Ob. 1672.

— Twyne, the antiquary, and the Rev. Dr. Scott, author of *The Christian Life* and other religious works, were members of this hall.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN HALL.

It was originally built by William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, Founder of Magdalen College, as a grammar-school for the instruction of the youth of that foundation; from which circumstance it was some time called Grammar Hall, and afterwards, Magdalen Hall; when the building being suitably enlarged, it received Students under the same regulation and discipline as the other halls.

BENEFACTORS.

THOMAS WHYTE, D.D. gave, in 1621, an exhibition for five Students in Divinity, of the yearly sum of 8*l.* to each of them; and the annual sum of 4*l.* to the Principal.



F. Mackenzie del. &c

MAGDALEN HALL.



J. Bluck sculp. &c

NEW INN HALL.

The Rev. JOHN MEEKE, M.A. bequeathed, in 1665, the annual sum of 100*l.* in equal shares to ten Students, &c.

THOMAS LUCY, D.D. bequeathed 2000*l.* for the support of four Scholars, to be elected from Hampton Lucy School, in Warwickshire.

To these Dr. BURDSELL added four exhibitions.

This hall has one living, the rectory of South Moreton, Bucks, to which the University, in trust, presents.

PRINCIPALS.

Mr. Richard Barnes, Bernys, Berne, or Bernes.

Mr. Edward Grove, 1499.

John Stokesly, M.A. 1502; afterwards Bishop of London.

John Longland, D.D. 1505; afterwards Bishop of Lincoln.

William Azard, or Hasard, M.A. 1507.

Richard Stokes, M.A. 1509.

John Caley, M.A. 1511.

Mr. Henry Wystyng, or Whytyng, 1526.

Robert Parkhouse, M.A. 1528.

Christopher Rookes, M.A. 1529.

John Burges, B.D. 1532.

John Green, M.A. 1535.

Richard Engest, B.D. 1537.

Simon Parret, M.A. 1541.

John Redman, M.A. 1550.

Thomas Coveney, M.A. 1553.

Adrian Hawthorne, M.A. 1558.

Robert Lyster, M.A. 1567.

James Husee, LL.D. 1602; afterwards knighted by James I.

John Wilkinson, B.D. 1605*.

Thomas Read, LL.D. 1643.

John Wilkinson, D.D. 1646.

Henry Wilkinson, B.D. 1648.

John Hyde, M.D. 1662.

William Levet, D.D. 1681; afterwards Dean of Bristol.

Richard Adams, M.D. 1693-4.

Digby Cotes, M.A. 1715-16.

William Denison, D.D. 1744-5.

William Denison, D.D. 1755.

Matthew Lamb, D.D. 1786.

Henry Ford, D.C.L. 1788, is the present Principal.

PRELATES WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THIS HALL.

JOHN LONGLAND, Lincoln, 1521. Ob. 1547.

JOHN STOKESLY, London, 1530. Ob. 1539.

GEORGE ANDREW, Ferns and Leighlin, in Ireland, 1635. Ob. 1648.

JOHN HENSHAW, Peterborough, 1663. Ob. 1678-9.

WILLIAM FULLER, Limerick, &c. in Ireland, 1663; Lincoln, 1667. Ob. 1675.

JOHN WILKINS, Chester, 1668. Ob. 1672.

NARCISSUS MARSH, Ferns, &c. Ireland, 1682; Archbishop of Cashell, 1690; Dublin, 1694; Armagh, 1702. Ob. 1713.

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, Chester, 1686. Ob. 1689.

* In 1612, this hall contained one hundred and sixty-one members; but in 1624, under this Principal, they were advanced, according to Wood, to three hundred, and mostly inclined to Calvinism.

NATHANIEL WILSON, Limerick, in Ireland, 1691. Ob. 1695.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Bishop of Chichester, 1696. Ob. 1709.

This hall consisted originally of no other buildings than the School, the Refectory, and Chambers over it; but was enlarged by the society of Magdalen College in 1518: in which state it continued till the time of Dr. John Wilkinson, admitted Principal in the year 1605, who made several additions, as Wood states, at the expence of 3000*l*. His immediate successor, Henry Wilkinson, erected the library, and, with the assistance of other members of the society, furnished it with books. It was opened for use May 7, 1657; and its dimensions afterwards enlarged at the north end by Dr. Hyde. The subsequent contributors to the library were John Lisle, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal to Cromwell, and Gentleman Commoner of this hall, in 1658; the Rev. JOHN REDGE, of Exton, in Hampshire, and Dr. HARDY, Dean of Rochester. In the refectory is a portrait of Tyndall the martyr, who was a member of this house*.

* Under this picture is the following inscription:—

GULIELMUS TYNDALUS Martyr,

Olim ex Aul. Magd.

Refert hæc Tabella (quod solum potuit ars) Gulielmi

Tindall Effigiem, hujus olim Aulæ Alumni simul et ornamenti:

Qui post Fælices purioris Theologiæ primitias hic depositas!

Antverpiæ in Novo Testamento, necnon Pentateucho

In vernaculam transferendo operam navavit, Anglis suis eo

Usque salutiferam, ut inde non immerito Angliæ Apostolus

Audiret. Wilfordæ prope Bruxellas Martyrio coronatus

An. 1536. Vir si vel adversario (procuratori nempe Imperatoris

Generali), credamus, perdoctus, pius et bonus.

On a scroll, under his right hand, which points to a Bible upon which he leans with his left:—

Hac in Luce tuas dispergam Roma tenebras;

Sponte extorris ero, sponte sacrificium.

There are also two small portraits thus inscribed:—"Episcopus LANCELOTUS ANDREWS, Winton, 1673."—"THOMAS WHITE, S. Th. D. Benefac. Ac. Ox. et olim ex Aul. Mag."—Also a half-length portrait of WILLIAM DENISON, D.D. Principal, presented by his widow.

The following scholars and eminent men were members of this hall:—Warner, a poet of considerable estimation in the reign of Queen Elizabeth:—Daniel, historian and poet during the time of James I.:—Sir Henry Vane, the republican zealot:—Sir Julius Cæsar, an eminent civilian, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, as well as Master of the Rolls, under James I.:—Sir Edward Leigh, author of the *Critica Sacra*, and several other learned theological works, &c.:—Lord Clarendon, the pre-eminent historian:—John Tombes, a learned divine and voluminous writer, whom Wood denominates, the Coryphæus of the Anabaptists:—the learned, pious, and eminent Judge, Sir Matthew Hale:—Dr. Thomas Godwin, author of several works on sacred and classical antiquities:—Theophilus Gale, the learned author of *The Court of the Gentiles*, &c.:—Dr. Sydenham, the celebrated physician:—Dr. Pocock, the Oriental traveller, afterwards of Corpus:—Dr. George Hickes, afterwards of Lincoln:—Dr. Walter Charleton, an eminent physician, and one of the first members of the Royal Society:—Edward Phillips, Milton's nephew, lexicographer and poetical biographer:—Dr. Robert Plot, the eminent naturalist:—Dr. Edward Tyson, physician and anatomical writer:—Sir George Wheeler, divine and traveller:—and Dr. William Nichols, author of many valuable works on religious subjects.

1841

1. The first of the year was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north. The snow was very deep, and the roads were very slippery. The people were very busy, and the work was very hard.

2. The second of the year was a very warm day, with a heavy rain, and a strong wind from the south. The people were very busy, and the work was very hard.

3. The third of the year was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north. The snow was very deep, and the roads were very slippery. The people were very busy, and the work was very hard.

4. The fourth of the year was a very warm day, with a heavy rain, and a strong wind from the south. The people were very busy, and the work was very hard.

5. The fifth of the year was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north. The snow was very deep, and the roads were very slippery. The people were very busy, and the work was very hard.

6. The sixth of the year was a very warm day, with a heavy rain, and a strong wind from the south. The people were very busy, and the work was very hard.

7. The seventh of the year was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north. The snow was very deep, and the roads were very slippery. The people were very busy, and the work was very hard.

8. The eighth of the year was a very warm day, with a heavy rain, and a strong wind from the south. The people were very busy, and the work was very hard.

9. The ninth of the year was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north. The snow was very deep, and the roads were very slippery. The people were very busy, and the work was very hard.

10. The tenth of the year was a very warm day, with a heavy rain, and a strong wind from the south. The people were very busy, and the work was very hard.



THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, & Part of EXETER COLLEGE LIBRARY.
From the Garden.

F. Nash del.

J. Hill sculp.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE SCHOOLS.

IN the early period of the University, it appears to have abounded in schools for preliminary instruction; some of which were in the houses of the burghers, and others attached to the halls and religious institutions. But the first structure to which the title of SCHOOLS appears to have been particularly appropriated, was erected in the year 1439, by Thomas Hooknorton, Abbot of Osney, and may be seen in the map of Ralph Aggas. In the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. it had fallen into decay; but was repaired in the time of Queen Mary; and, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, was rebuilt in its present form, under the direction of the Heads of the University, and with the contributory aid of many Prelates and eminent persons, who were or had been members of it. The architect, on the authority of Hearne, was Thomas Holt, of York, who is supposed, about the same time, to have directed the building of Wadham College, and the new quadrangle of Merton. This structure forms a quadrangle of 105 feet; the front in Cat-street extending 175 feet, with a central gate, above which rises a tower of five stories, enriched with the five orders of architecture, surmounting each other in regular succession. On the fourth story, between the columns, is the statue of James I. in stone, accompanied with various emblematical figures and this inscription:—

Regnante D. Jacobo regum doctissimo,
Munificentissimo, optimo, hæ Musis
Extractæ moles, congesta Bibliotheca,
Et quæcunque adhuc deerant ad splendorem
Academiæ feliciter tentata,
Cæpta, absoluta. Soli Deo Gloria.

HISTORY OF THE

Three sides of the upper story of the quadrangle form the **PICTURE GALLERY**, which contains a numerous, valuable, and very interesting collection of the portraits of Founders, Benefactors, and other eminent persons belonging to the University. Beneath are the schools appropriated to the different sciences, and the receptacle of the **MARBLES** and **STATUES**.

The Arundelian Marbles were given, at the request of John Evelyn, Esquire, Fellow of the Royal Society, and some time of Balliol College, by the Lord **HENRY HOWARD**, since Duke of Norfolk, grandson to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, 1667, who had collected them from different parts of the world. They have the letter **H** set upon them, and the benefaction is commemorated by the following inscription:—

*Æternæ memoriæ excellentissimi Domini
Domini HENRICI HOWARD de Castle Reising,
Fratris et Hæredis Thomæ Howard,
Ducis Norfolciæ, a Prosapia Regia,
Primi Angliæ Ducis, Comitis Arundeliæ,
Et Primi Comitis Angliæ, Comitis Surreiæ,
Domini et Baronis de Howard,
Domini et Baronis Mowbray, Seagrave,
Brews de Gower, Fitz-Allen, Clun,
Oswaldtree, Maltrevers et Grey-Stoke,
Ad Muley Urshed Marociensem
Imperatorem Legati.
Ob Marmora hæc Arundelianorum nomine
Per totum orbem celeberrima avi sui
Thomæ Arundeliæ Comititis,
Supremi Angliæ Marescalli,
Summique Artium liberalium Patroni,
Sumptibus et Sollicitudine ingentibus
Ab Ottomanica Barbarie vindicata,*



W. Marshall del.

Lewis sculp.

THE STATUE GALLERY.

London Pub. Sept. 2. 1841. as ordered by the R. Ashmolean Museum of Oxford.

Et in Palatium Gentilitium Londini

Pridem traducta, ab ipso dein donata

Gratabunda posuit

Universitas Oxoniensis.

The antique Marbles given by the executors of the learned SELDEN, are
acknowledged by this inscription :—

Universitas Oxoniensis

Johanni Vaughan,

Supremo Tribunalis Regii Justitiaro,

Mathæo Hale,

Fisci Regii Baroni Primario,

Rolando Juckes Armigero,

Viris ex recondita Juris Peritia,

Et virtute magis sua

Illustribus

Ob antiqua Marmora

Et Bibliothecam instructissimam

Diligentia et sumptu ingenti comparatam

JOHANNIS SELDENI,

Academiae olim Alumni Patroni

Et Burgensis Parliamentarii,

Jurisconsultorum doctissimi,

Antiquariorum Coryphæi,

Munificentia insolita et merito suspicienda,

Ab ipsis dono datam

Monumentum hoc Honoris ergo

Et Gratitude

L. M. Q.

Posuit

XII CAL. JAN. ANN. CIO.IOC.LXIX.

G G

In 1755, HENRIETTA LOUISA, Countess Dowager of POMFRET, presented to the University the Statues, &c. which originally formed a part of the Arundel Collection. The following inscription commemorates this donation.

Marmora hæc spirantia, et eximias Græciæ et
Romæ antiquæ reliquias, ab exteris Regionibus
Undique summa cura atque diligentia conquisitas
Magno sumptu comparavit solertissimus rerum
Antiquarum æstimator Gulielmus Baro de Lemster.

Huic Academiae donavit, ex voluntate et consilio charissimi et spectatissimi
Conjugis magnificentissima Literarum Patrona HENRIETTA LOUISA Comitissa de
POMFRET, Ann. Dom. Millesimo Septingentesimo Quinquagesimo Quinto.

The DIVINITY SCHOOL was begun about the year 1427, and the building proceeded by the benefactions of Archbishop Chichele, William Gray, Dean of St. Paul's, the chapters of several cathedrals, and various private persons; but particularly by the contribution of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, whose liberality was so bounteous, that he is styled the Founder of this beautiful structure. It was completed in 1480, with the library over it, and displays an example of rich Gothic masonry that has few rivals. Sir Christopher Wren was employed, in the beginning of the last century, to repair and restore its splendid stone roof, and give security to the building; and he executed the work with that skill and judgment which distinguished all his undertakings.



E. Mackenzie del.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

London, Pub. June 1st 1853, at no. 5 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

F. Lewis sculp.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

THE University Library, which retains the name of its principal Founder, consists of three large rooms, forming the figure of a Roman H. The first public library in Oxford is said to have been established in Durham, now Trinity, College, by Richard de Bury, otherwise Angervyle, Bishop of Durham, who not only endowed it during life, but at his death, in 1345, left his collection of books, which is described as containing more volumes than were in the possession of the united bishops in England, for the use of the Scholars of the University. The next library was that of Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, who, so early as the year 1320, began to prepare a place, for such a purpose, over the Old Congregation House in the north church-yard of St. Mary's: but this design was interrupted by his death; and though he left money to complete it, together with all his books, some dispute between the University and Oriel College respecting the site of it, prevented its final and regular appropriation, till the year 1409, when the room was fitted up and furnished with every necessary accommodation by the contributions of Henry IV.; his four sons, Henry, Thomas, John, and Humphrey; Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury; Philip Repindon, Bishop of Lincoln; Edmund Earl of March; and Richard Courtney, Chancellor of the University, in whose time and by whose labour it was brought to perfection about the year 1411. This library continued in public use till 1480, when the books were added to the collection of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. This prince, who was surnamed The Good, and well deserved that title, is justly considered as the Founder of the Library over the Divinity School, which was completed and opened for public use in 1480. Mr. Warton describes the books given by him as the most costly copies that could be procured, finely written on vellum, and elegantly embellished with miniatures and illuminations. A single specimen only of these valuable volumes was suffered to remain. It is a beautiful MS. in

folio, of Valerius Maximus, enriched with the most elegant decorations, and written in Duke Humphrey's age, evidently with a design of being placed in this sumptuous collection. All the rest of the books, which, from their superb ornaments, looked like Missals and conveyed ideas of British superstition, were destroyed or removed by the pious visitors of the University in the reign of Edward VI. whose zeal was equalled only by their ignorance, or, perhaps, by their avarice. A great number of classics, in this grand work of reformation, were condemned as Anti-Christian. From the year 1555 it remained empty, till it was restored by Sir Thomas Bodley.

This eminent person, a descendant of the ancient family of the Botleys, or Bodleighs, in Devonshire, was born at Exeter, March 2, 1544. He received the early part of his education at Geneva, during the merciless reign of Mary; but, on his return to England in 1558, was entered of Magdalen College. In 1564, he was admitted Fellow of Merton; and, in the following year, read a Greek lecture in the hall. In 1566, he took his Master's degree, and read on Natural Philosophy in the public schools. He afterwards served the office of Proctor, and was for some time Public Orator of the University. In 1576, he visited several parts of the Continent; and, exchanging academic pursuits for a political station, was employed by Queen Elizabeth in several embassies, the duties of which he fulfilled with ability and honour: but, about 1597, he retired from public business, and engaged in a task, which Camden declares would have been worthy of a crowned head, the restoration of the Public Library of Oxford. To prepare the way for this object, he, in the first place, sent a letter from London to Dr. Ravis, Dean of Christ-Church, then Vice-Chancellor, which contained an offer to restore the building, as well as to settle a fund for the purpose of procuring books, and paying the salaries of officers necessary to the projected establishment. This proposal received a ready assent; and he immediately ushered in the undertaking



A. Pugin del.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

London. Pub. March 3. 1844. at the Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

by presenting a collection of books purchased on the Continent, and valued at so large a sum as 10,000*l*. This magnificent donation was followed by large contributions of books, and some in money for the purchase of them, by many of the nobility, clergy, and other distinguished friends to, and patrons of, learning, who were incited by his example, or influenced by his persevering and indefatigable influence. At length the collection became so numerous, that a larger building was requisite to contain them. This enlargement was proposed by Sir Thomas Bodley, who never lost sight of perfecting the noble design he had begun; and the first stone of the new foundation was laid with great solemnity July 16, 1610. By his own ample contribution, as well as those of other distinguished promoters of the design, the University was enabled to add three other sides, forming the quadrangles and rooms for the schools. His life, however, was not sufficiently prolonged to contemplate the completion of the building, as he died January 28, 1612, and was buried in the chapel of Merton College*. For the government of this library the Founder composed a body of statutes, which have since been incorporated with those of the University, and are preserved, in his own handwriting, in the archives of the library. By these statutes the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and the Regius Professors of Divinity, Law, Medicine, Hebrew, and Greek, are appointed Visitors or Curators. By the provisions of a statute published and confirmed in full convocation, December 2, 1813, the offices of the library are now increased to a Librarian, two Under-Librarians, with the degrees of M.A. or B.C.L. and two Assistants, either B.A. or Under-Graduates. The Librarian is elected by the Convocation, but he has the nomination of the Under-Librarians, subject to the approbation of the Curators, and subsequently of the Convocation. Since the year 1780, by a small addition to the fees at the matriculation of every member of the University, except Servitors, and also by a

* See MERTON COLLEGE.

moderate contribution of an annual sum after admission to the use of the library, or taking the first degree, a fund has been established of more than 400*l.* a year, for the purchase of books, &c. An annual speech in praise of Sir Thomas Bodley was founded in 1681, by Dr. John Morris, Canon of Christ-Church; the speaker to be nominated by the Dean of Christ-Church, and confirmed by the Vice-Chancellor. These speeches are delivered in the school of Natural Philosophy, on the 8th of November, being the visitation-day of the library.

In 1788, the Anatomy School, adjoining the south staircase of the library, was fitted up with cases, &c. for the reception of the books added to it since the year 1780, and also of many choice and valuable manuscripts removed from the library. Over the entrance is this inscription:—

BIBLIOTHECÆ BODLEIANÆ AUCTARIUM, M.DCCLXXXVIII.

It is truly observed by Mr. Chalmers, that it would require a volume to enumerate the many important additions made to this library by its numerous benefactors, or to give even a superficial sketch of its ample contents in every branch of science. The first catalogue of the printed books was published in 1674, by Dr. Thomas Hyde, then principal Librarian; and another, of the manuscripts, was printed in 1697. An enlarged catalogue of the books was printed in 1738, in two volumes folio; but from the immense increase of the collection, they are become of little use.

Among the earliest Benefactors were, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset; Robert Sidney, Lord Sidney of Penshurst; Viscount Lisle and Earl of Leicester; George Carey, Lord Hunsdon; William Gent, Esquire; Anthony Browne, Viscount Montacute; John Lord Lumley; Philip Scudamore, of London, Esquire; and Lawrence Bodley, younger brother to the Founder. All these contributions were made before the

year 1600. In 1601, collections of books and manuscripts were presented by Thomas Allen, some time Fellow of Trinity College; Thomas James, first Librarian; Herbert Westphaling, Bishop of Hereford; Sir John Fortescue, Knight; Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's; John Crooke, Recorder of London and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and Nicholas Bond, D. D. President of Magdalen College. But the most extensive and prominent collections are those of the Earl of Pembroke, Mr. Selden, Archbishop Laud, Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Kenelm Digby, General Fairfax, Dr. Marshall, Dr. Barlow, Dr. Rawlinson, Mr. St. Amand, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Willis, T. Hearne, and Mr. Godwin. The last collection bequeathed to this library is that of the late eminent antiquary, Richard Gough, Esquire*.

* For purchasing the more scarce and early editions wanting in the Bodleian Library, from the *Penelli* and *Crevenna* sales, in the years 1789, 1790, and 1791, the following contributions were presented:—

John Moore, D. D. of Pembroke College, Canon of Christ-Church, Bishop of Bangor, and Archbishop of Canterbury, 50*l*.

William Markham, D. C. L. Student, Canon and Dean of Christ-Church, Bishop of Chester, and Archbishop of York, 50*l*.

George Spencer, Duke of Marlborough, D. C. L. 50*l*.

Shute Barrington, D. C. L. Fellow of Merton College, Canon of Christ-Church, Bishop of Llandaff, Salisbury, and Durham, 40*l*.

Edward Smallwell, D. D. Student, and Canon of Christ-Church, Bishop of St. David's and Oxford, 20*l*.

William Cleaver, D. D. Principal of Brasenose College, Bishop of Chester, 10*l*.

Sir John Skynner, Knight, M. A. Student of Christ-Church, Recorder of Oxford, and some time Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 10*l*. 10*s*.

Cyrill Jackson, D. D. Student, Canon and Dean of Christ-Church, 10*l*. 10*s*.

William Hemington, D. D. Student, and Canon of Christ-Church, 10*l*.

Francis Burton, Esquire, Student, and M. A. of Christ-Church, and one of his Majesty's Justices in Wales, 10*l*.

The BODLEIAN LIBRARY was first opened to the public November 8, 1602; and, by the charter of mortmain obtained of King James, Sir Thomas, who had lately received the honour of knighthood, was declared Founder. In 1605, Lord Buckhurst, Earl of Dorset and Chancellor of the University, placed the statue of Sir Thomas in the library, with this inscription:—

John Thomas Batt, Esquire, Student of Christ-Church, M. A. and Barrister at Law, 10*l*.

Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, M. A. Student of Christ-Church, 10*l*. 10*s*.

Corpus Christi College, 21*l*.

Brasenose College, 20*l*.

University College, 20*l*.

The Masters of Arts, Christ-Church, 63*l*.

For the same purpose the following sums were lent without interest:—

The Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, 315*l*.

Magdalen College, 100*l*.

All Souls College, 200*l*.

Pembroke College, 100*l*.

The Visitors or Trustees of Mitchell's foundation at Queen's College, 100*l*.

Barrington, Bishop of Salisbury, afterwards Durham, 100*l*.

Sir William Scott, Knight, D. C. L. his Majesty's Advocate-General, some time Fellow of University College, &c. 100*l*.

Michael Angelo Taylor, Esquire, of Corpus Christi College, B. A. and afterwards M. A. of St. John's College, 300*l*.

John Randolph, D. D. Reg. Prof. of Div. 50*l*.

Benjamin Blayney, D. D. Reg. Prof. of Hebr. 50*l*.

William Vivian, D. M. Reg. Prof. of Med. 50*l*.

Hon. Thomas-Francis Wenman, D. C. L. Reg. Prof. of Civil Law, 50*l*.

William Jackson, B. D. Reg. Prof. of Greek, 50*l*.

Phineas Pett, B. D. Student of Christ-Church, 50*l*.

Charles Abbot, Esquire, Student of Christ-Church, Vinerian Fellow of the Common Law, Barrister at Law, D. C. L. 50*l*.

THOMAS SACKVILLUS Dorset. Comes,

Summus Angliæ Thesaur. et

Hujus Acad. Cancellar.

THOMÆ BODLEIO Equiti Aurato

Qui Bibliothecam hanc instituit,

Honoris causa P. P.

The principal librarians since the foundation have been, 1. Thomas James, Fellow of New College, 1598. 2. John Rouse, Fellow of Oriel, 1620. 3. Thomas Barlow, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, 1652. 4. Thomas Lockey, Student, and afterwards Canon of Christ-Church, 1660. 5. Thomas Hyde, of Queen's College, afterwards Laudian Professor of Arabic, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ-Church, 1665. 6. John Hudson, afterwards Principal of St. Mary Hall, 1701. 7. Joseph Bowles, Fellow of Oriel, 1719. 8. Robert Fysher, Fellow of Oriel, 1729. 9. Humphrey Owen, Fellow, and afterwards Principal of Jesus, 1747. 10. John Price, B. D. of Jesus College, afterwards of Trinity, 1768. 11. Bulkeley Bandinel, M. A. Fellow of New College, is the present Librarian, and was elected to that very honourable and important office, 1813.

THE THEATRE.

ON the Restoration of Charles II. when the members of the University who were ejected in 1648, had returned to their several situations, a design was formed to erect a public fabric, where the Act Exercises, which had been immemorially performed in St. Mary's church, might be celebrated with more convenience, and without intruding upon the sacred purposes of a place which ought to be exclusively reserved for the offices of religious worship. In 1664, the University having received 1000*l.* for this purpose, from Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, the first stone of the structure was laid July 26, of the same year, with all due solemnity. It was now hoped that such an example would have excited others

to have become contributors; but this expectation proving altogether fruitless, the Archbishop, with a noble spirit of munificence, took the whole expence upon himself, which amounted to 12,470*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* and also added 2000*l.* to be laid out in estates for its support and repair*, as well as for the establishment of a Printing-House for the University. This edifice, which is a principal ornament of Oxford, was designed and completed in five years, by one of its own Professors, the great Sir Christopher Wren, who, from being the most profound mathematician of his age, became its first architect. This was one of his earliest works, and whoever views and feels its beauty, will not be surprised that he afterwards conceived and completed St. Paul's. In the ground plan he has adopted that of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome; and, by a consummate contrivance and geometrical arrangement, it is made to receive with convenience four thousand persons. The roof, eighty feet by seventy in diameter, rests upon the side walls without cross beams, an invention which at first engrossed universal attention, but is now known to every architect. In 1800, the roof was discovered to be in danger of falling, when it was removed, and another of admirable construction substituted. In imitation of the ancient theatres, the walls of which were too widely expanded to admit of a roof, the ceiling has the appearance of a painted canvas strained over gilt cordage. It was painted by Streater Sergeant, painter to Charles II.; and is characterized by Lord Orford, with that rooted prejudice which he entertained against painted ceilings, as a very mean performance. He says, that the eye never rests long enough upon them to criticise: and this must be the excuse for his injudicious condemnation of this work of art, which, as an ornamental painting, has considerable merit. Several of the compartments are happily conceived; the outline of many of the figures is elegant and correct, and the colouring at once solid and lively. The subject is an assemblage of the Arts and

* Dr. Willis, late Warden of Wadham College, left 1000*l.* for its repair.

Sciences in their various operations, and accompanied with their appropriate Virtues. On the south side of this superb room are the portraits of Archbishop Sheldon, James Duke of Ormond, and Sir Christopher Wren. The statues of Archbishop Sheldon and the Duke of Ormond, on the outside, were executed by Sir Henry Cheere.

In this theatre are held the acts called the Comitia and Encænia, Lord Crewe's annual Commemoration of Benefactors, the Recitation of Prize Compositions, and the occasional ceremony of conferring Degrees on distinguished Personages. The rooms above the theatre, and the cellar underneath, were employed for the purposes of printing; but now the latter only is used as a warehouse for the books printed at the Clarendon Press. The care of the building is entrusted to two Curators, who are appointed by the convocation.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

THIS was the first public institution for the reception of rarities in art or nature established in England, and in the infancy of the study of natural history in this country, possessed what was then considered as a valuable and superior collection; and though it has since been far exceeded by several others, has a right to claim a respectful regard as an original design. The building, which is the work of Sir Christopher Wren, is admirable for its just architectural proportions. Its situation, indeed, is unfavourable, and its portico is almost obscured in the narrow passage made by the theatre.

The MUSEUM derives its name from ELIAS ASHMOLE, who was the Founder of it, and one of the most remarkable characters of the 17th century. He was born at Litchfield, in 1617, and in the early part of his life was indebted to the care and protection of his relation, James Paget, one of the Barons of the Exchequer. He for some time practised the law as an attorney or solicitor in London;

but, on the breaking out of the rebellion, he retired into Cheshire. From thence he went to Oxford, and entering himself of Brasenose College, assiduously pursued his studies in philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, and astrology; to the latter of which, from a temper naturally credulous, he became zealously addicted. He afterwards served for some time, and in different capacities, in the royal army; but, in 1647, he retired to Englefield, in Berkshire, where he first engaged in the study of botany, which became his favourite pursuit. On his marriage with Lady Mainwaring in 1649, he returned to London, where he cultivated the acquaintance of Selden and others who were distinguished for learning and science in the metropolis. At the Restoration he was made Windsor Herald, was called to the bar, though it does not appear that he ever practised, and was advanced to several civil offices, which enabled him to pursue those studies and form those collections which have ranked him among the most eminent men for the love and acquisition of knowledge in the period which he adorned. He died May 16, 1692.

In 1677, he made a proposal to the University to bestow on it the valuable collection formed by the Tradescants, father and son, two eminent gardeners and botanists at Lambeth, which he had enlarged by coins, medals, and manuscripts collected by himself, if that learned body would engage to erect a building for their reception*. The University willingly assented to his munificent proposition,

* The son, who died in 1662, conveyed the Museum by a deed of gift to Ashmole, who had lodged in his house, and lived in long habits of intimacy with both. The Tradescants, who were natives of Holland, settled in this country about the beginning of the reign of James I. and were the first who formed a cabinet of natural curiosities in this kingdom. The father is said by some, to have been gardener to Charles I.; but Parkinson, in his *Paradisus Terrestris*, mentions him as some time belonging to the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer, and successively to Lord Wotton, at Canterbury, and Sheffield Duke of Buckingham. Both father and son had been great travellers. The father is supposed to have visited Russia and most parts of Europe, as well as Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and Barbary, from whence he introduced a great number of plants and flowers unknown



F. Mackenzie del.

THE CLARENDON PRINTING HOUSE.
THEATRUM, & MUSEUM.

London: Pub. April 1784, at 20. Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

J. C. Stadler sculp.

and, in 1682, the requisite building was completed. After his death the Museum was enlarged by the addition of his valuable antiquarian library; and has been augmented by Martin Lister's collection of shells, ores, fossils, &c. The manuscripts of John Aubrey, Sir William Dugdale, and Anthony Wood; the collections in natural history of Dr. Plott and Edward Llwyd, the two first Keepers of the Museum, and of Mr. Borlase, the historian of Cornwall; to which may be added the curiosities of the South Sea Islands, given by Mr. Reinhold Foster.

The Keeper is appointed by the Visitors, who, by Ashmole's will, are the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of Christ-Church, the Principal of Brasenose College, the Regius Professor of Medicine, and the two Proctors for the time being. Dr. Rawlinson afterwards endowed the keepership with a salary, on condition that the Keeper should be a layman of the degree of M. A. or B. C. L. but unmarried, and neither F. R. S. nor F. S. A.

CLARENDON PRINTING-HOUSE.

AT so early a period after the invention of printing as 1464, that art was introduced, but with considerable difficulty and stratagem, at Oxford. The first printers were, Frederic Corsellis, Theodoric Rood, John Scolar, and Wynkyn de Worde. It was afterwards carried on by individuals altogether unconnected with the University, and in a manner so independent of it, that, in 1672, it was determined to form a press for its particular use; and John Fell, Bishop of Oxford,

before in our gardens. This was an age of florists, and the parterres of that period were indebted for their principal ornaments to his labours. Many plants were called after his name, which the Linnean system has, in a great measure, rendered obsolete: but the great naturalist has made ample reparation, by giving to a genus of plants the title of *Tradescantia*. The *Museum Tradescantianum*, a small book adorned by the hand of Hollar with the heads of the father and the son, is a proof of their industrious and intelligent researches.

Sir Leoline Jenkyns, Sir Joseph Williamson, and Dr. Thomas Yates, undertook its establishment and conduct. The sum of 4000*l.* having been raised for this purpose, printing types were imported from Germany, France, and Holland, there being at that time no foundery for those articles in England; and with such diligence and attention were they employed, that the Oxford editions of books were in high estimation in foreign countries. This undertaking was first carried on in the Theatre, as it has been already observed; but, in 1711, the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, the copyright of which had been given to the University by his son, enabled it to erect the structure which bears his name. Vanbrugh was the architect, and it derives some advantage from being placed on a gentle ascent, a circumstance which the style of his edifices particularly requires; yet, huge and heavy as it is, when viewed at the end of Clarendon-street as one of the august group of buildings seen from thence, the Doric portico acquires not only dignity, but picturesque effect. The top is decorated with the statues of the Nine Muses; and that of Lord Clarendon was placed over the entrance on the south side in 1721. Besides the offices required by every branch of printing, there is a handsome apartment where the Heads of Houses hold their meetings. This important press is under the management of delegates, nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and approved by convocation.

THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

THE great physician who founded this library, and must be ranked among the most munificent benefactors of the age in which he lived, was a native of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, where he received his early education. In 1665, he was admitted a Batteler of University College, then a medium rank between a Commoner and Servitor, and applied to his studies with vigour and success. In 1677, as determining Bachelor, he obtained great applause in the Logic Schools, and



L. MacKenzie del.

J. Black sculp.

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

London, Pub^d Oct 7 1883 at no Strand, for K. Lockman's History of Oxford.



F. Mackenzie del.

J. Black sculp.

THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

London, Pub. Sept. 1, 1853, at the Strand, for Ackermann's History of Oxford.



L. Macdonald del.

THE VESTIBULE
of Radcliffe Library.

London, 17th Decr 1763, at no 5 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

J. Hill sculp.

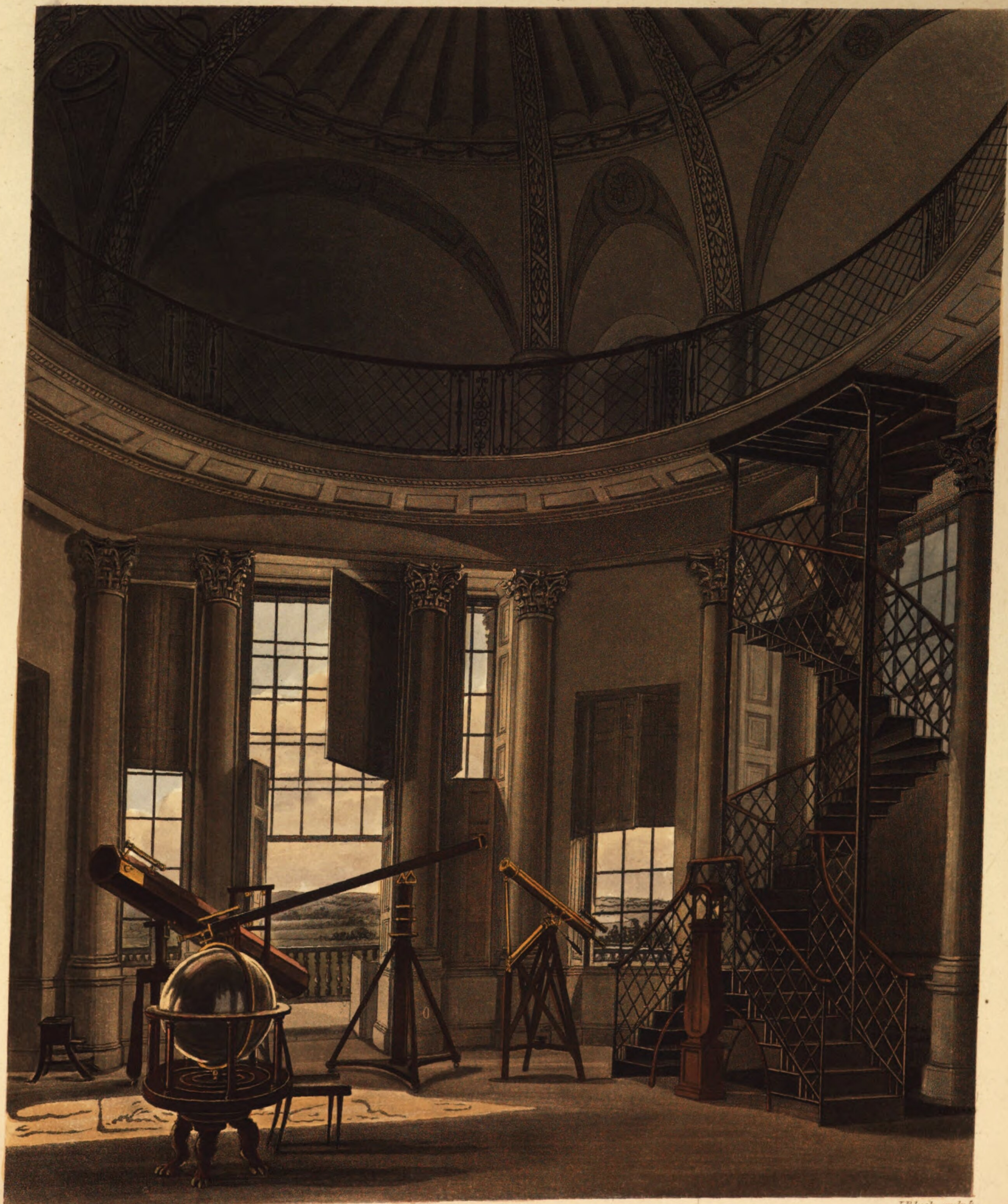
was made senior Scholar of his college; but no fellowship occurring so soon as his circumstances required, he removed to Lincoln College, and took his Master's degree in 1672. During his residence here he studied physic, and in 1675 took his Bachelor's degree in that faculty, and began to practise in Oxford, where he soon attained considerable eminence. In 1682, he proceeded to the degree of Doctor in Medicine, for which he went out Grand Compounder. Two years after he removed to London, where, for many years, he enjoyed the most extensive practice, was physician to King William and Queen Anne, and acquired a large fortune. Having no family, he resolved to devote his wealth to the most noble purposes in that University where his earliest attachments were formed. His first benefaction to Oxford was the east window of the chapel of University College, which he gave in 1687; and afterwards contributed upwards of 1100*l.* to the increase of exhibitions and in collegiate reparations. But his more munificent benefactions were reserved till after his death in 1714, when, besides founding two travelling fellowships, with an allowance to each of 300*l.* per annum, he left 5000*l.* for the new buildings of University College, and 40,000*l.* for the erection of a public library, between St. Mary's and the Schools, with an endowment of 150*l.* per annum to the Librarian, and 100*l.* per annum for the purchase of books. This magnificent structure was begun in 1737, and being completed in 1749, was opened April 13, with great public ceremony, by the trustees under Dr. Radcliffe's will. The trustees have lately determined to appropriate the library to the reception of books in Medicine and Natural History. The Librarian, who must be at least of the degree of M. A. is appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the University, the Bishops of London and Winchester, the two Principal Secretaries of State, the two Chief Justices, and the Master of the Rolls, or the major part of them. George Williams, M. D. Fellow of Corpus Christi College and Regius Professor of Botany,

is the present Librarian. The architect of this splendid structure was Gibbs, and is among the best of his works; for in whatever point of view it is seen, it adds to the stupendous beauty of Oxford. He had, on this occasion, the degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him; and, in return, he bequeathed his valuable collection of books, prints, and drawings to the library which he had erected.

The PUBLIC INFIRMARY, on the north side of the city, was also erected and completely furnished by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe; an institution, while it relieves the maladies of the poor, forms a school for the students in the science of Medicine. The ground on which it stands, containing five acres, was the donation of Thomas Rowney, Esquire, of Oxford, June 27, 1758. The foundation was laid August 27, 1759; and opened for the reception of patients on St. Luke's day, October 18, 1770. This elegant and commodious stone building was erected after a design of Mr. Leadbeater.

THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

THIS curious, useful, and elegant building was also erected out of the funds bequeathed by the munificent spirit of Dr. Radcliffe. It comprises a dwelling-house for the observer, apartments for observation, for an assistant observer, as well as for lectures, and is abundantly supplied with valuable astronomical instruments. The site, consisting of ten acres, was given by his Grace George Duke of Marlborough, and the first stone was laid June 22, 1772. The original design was made by Mr. Henry Keene, but he only lived to see the commencement of the building. It was afterwards materially altered and completed by Mr. Wyatt in 1786; and may boast a situation in every respect appropriate to its character. The centre is light and elegant, but the wings want a height proportionate to their length. The tower offers a general representation of the Temple of the Winds at Athens; and is an application of that beautiful example of ancient architecture which Stuart, who made



F. Mackenzie del.

J. Bluck sculp.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

London, Pub.^d Feb.^y 13814, at 101 Strand for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.



W. Marshall del. e

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

London, Pub. 4 April 1764, at the Strand, for R. Aikinman's History of Oxford.

J. C. Stadler sculp. e



ST EDMUND'S HALL.

Pub. Per R. Adkins. Hatched by Oxford. Dec. 5. 1814.



BOTANIC GARDEN.

Pub. Per R. Adkins. Hatched by Oxford. Dec. 5. 1814.

it known to this country, might have envied. The length of the Observatory is 175 feet by 57 in the widest part, and at each wing 24. The whole of the building, with the tower and statue, completes an elevation of 100 feet. The observation-room possesses a happy combination of grandeur and beauty. The office of Observer is now held by Adam Robertson, D. D. Savilian Professor of Astronomy.

THE PHYSIC GARDEN.

THIS spot was originally the cemetery of the Jews, who were once very numerous in Oxford. On their expulsion, it became the property of St. John's Hospital, and at length was obtained by William of Waynflete, the Founder of Magdalen College. In 1622, a lease of it was purchased by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, who, when it had been duly prepared for the reception of plants, surrounded the whole spot, being about five acres, with a stone wall. The gateway, designed by Inigo Jones, and executed by Nicholas Stone, senior, is decorated with a bust of the Founder, and this inscription :—" Gloriæ Dei opt. max. " Honori Caroli Regis, in usum Acad. et Reipub. Henricus Comes Danby, D. D. " M.DCXXXII.*" The whole cost amounted to upwards of 5000*l*. In 1633, the garden was supplied with plants, and put under the care of the elder Tradescant; but the civil war breaking forth, and the Earl of Danby dying soon after, in 1644, the completion of his design was frustrated for several years. At length, however, in 1669, a Professor was appointed by the University, with an annual stipend of 40*l*. The first Professor was Robert Morison, of University College, M. D. In 1715, John Robinson, Bishop of London, some time of Oriel College, presented many curious exotic plants to the Physic Garden, when the green-house

* On the right and left are the statues of Charles I. and Charles II. purchased with the fine paid by A. Wood, for a libel on Lord Clarendon in the first edition of his *Athenæ*.

was enlarged. In 1728, Augustus William Sherard, D. C. L. Fellow of St. John's College, and some time English consul at Smyrna, gave 500*l.* towards enlarging the conservatory; and afterwards, in 1728, bequeathed 3000*l.* to be laid out for the maintenance of a Botany Professor, and all his books of Botany and Natural History, with his Herbarium, to be deposited in the library of the Physic Garden. The first Professor under the Sherardian institution, was John-James Dillenius, mentioned in the account of St. John's College. He died in 1747, and was succeeded by Humphrey Sibthorpe, M. D.; who resigned in 1784, and was succeeded by his son, John Sibthorpe, M. D. Since the commencement of the Sherardian professorship, the office has been in the gift of the College of Physicians. In 1793, his present Majesty, George III. established a Regius Professor of Botany, and Dr. Sibthorpe was appointed the first Regius Professor. On his death in 1796, he was succeeded in both professorships by Dr. George Williams, Fellow of Corpus Christi College.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

THIS church serves the parish for Sunday and weekly prayers, for the sacrament, sepulture, and sermons preached by the Vicar of the parish on Christmas and Easter days only. On sacrament days and the principal festivals, the University resort to Christ-Church. At other times it serves for the various University sermons every Sunday and holiday, &c. except when appointed at certain colleges, and during Lent, in the afternoon, at St. Peter's in the East. This spacious Gothic structure, which was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. is an impressive ornament of Oxford. It is 288 feet in length, 27 feet 11 inches broad, and 70 feet in height. It consists chiefly of a body 93 feet long, with an aisle on each side of the same length, but only 50 feet in height. The church is separated from

the chancel by an area 81 feet and 11 inches long; and the latter is 73 feet long, and 24 feet 8 inches broad. The Vice-Chancellor's throne is at the west end, with the places appointed for the Proctors beneath it. On each side are the seats for the Doctors and the Heads of Houses; beneath which are those of the collegiate Noblemen. In the area before them are benches for the Masters of Arts; and in front of the west window, with a return to the north and south, are galleries for the Bachelors of Arts and Under-Graduates. The arch between the area and the chancel supports the organ, a superior instrument by the celebrated Father Smith; but has received some additions, at the expence of Dr. Hayes, Professor of Music, by J. Byfield, London. The room on the north side of the chancel is now the Common Law School, where the Vinerian Professor reads his lectures. The whole is airy and well lighted, and the nave is supported by two rows of lofty Gothic pillars. At the west end is the tower, with the lofty spire which springs from it, forming an elevation equally striking and beautiful. From the ground it is 180 feet in height, and the clustered ornaments at the base of the steeple produce an effect which cannot escape the eye of the observer. It is true, that the principal entrance, which is a Roman portico supported by twisted columns, forms an heterogeneous object, when blended with a spire, windows, and niches of the Gothic architecture: yet the due proportion of its several parts reconciles the eye to this incongruity, and the church of St. Mary seldom fails of inspiring the mind of the beholder with sentiments of appropriate reverence. This portal was the gift of Dr. Morgan Owen, Chaplain to Archbishop Laud, in the year 1637, and cost 230*l*. It is a curious circumstance, that the statue of the Virgin and Child over the door-way, was strained by the enemies of that Prelate into an article of impeachment against him, and urged as a corroborating proof of his attachment to Popery. In this church, as an acknowledgment which they owe to the superior

jurisdiction of the University, on the day after the Feast of St. Michael, the Mayor, with the principal citizens of Oxford, take an annual oath, which is administered to them by the Proctors, in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, to maintain the rights and privileges of the University.

MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE COSTUME.

THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY may be divided into two classes: those *on the Foundation*, commonly called DEPENDENT MEMBERS; and those *not on the Foundation*, termed INDEPENDENT MEMBERS.

The DEPENDENT MEMBERS are, properly speaking, *the heirs of the several Founders of their respective colleges*: they derive emolument from the revenue of their societies, and on them the management and discipline of the whole body devolve.

The INDEPENDENT MEMBERS consist of such persons as repair to the University for their education and degrees, but who, as they have no claim on the estate of the society to which they belong, so they possess no voice or authority in its management; and during their residence in college, they are entirely supported at their own expence.

The DEPENDENT MEMBERS may be thus enumerated:—

1. The HEAD OF THE COLLEGE, whose nominal distinction varies in several instances. Thus we have the *Dean* of Christ-Church,—the *Principal* of Brazen-Nose,—the *Master* of University,—the *Provost* of Oriel,—the *Warden* of New College,—the *President* of Corpus,—and the *Rector* of Lincoln.

2. The FELLOWS.

3. The SCHOLARS.

4. EXHIBITIONERS.

5. BIBLE-CLERKS.

The HEAD or PRESIDENT of a college (except in the instance of Christ-Church, where the *Dean* is nominated by the Crown) is chosen by the Fellows of a society, either from one actually of their own body at the time of election, or who, having been a Fellow, has retired on preferment. The *title* borne by this officer sufficiently explains the responsible situation with which he is invested.

The qualifications for FELLOWSHIPS vary in almost every society. In some the FELLOWS are elected from certain public schools, and admitted on their arrival in Oxford; in some they are young men, who, having studied and distinguished themselves

in different colleges in the capacity of Commoners, offer themselves as candidates, and are selected by the votes of the other Fellows ; in others they are confined to the natives of peculiar counties in England ; and, in some instances, the Founder has directed, that a definite number of his own kindred shall be entitled to partake of his bounty, by becoming, at once, members of the house reared by his piety and endowed by his munificence. The FELLOWS, in conjunction with the PRINCIPAL or HEAD of a college, are, in all cases, the directors of the internal regulation of their society, and the managers of its property and estates. From them the *officers* of the college are selected, and in them is vested a full power of regulating every thing connected with the welfare of their respective houses : and, as an incitement to their attention, and a reward for their services, it is among this body that the church preferment attached to every college is distributed, according to seniority, as a vacancy occurs.

The SCHOLARS* are, in most societies, PROBATIONARY FELLOWS, although, in some few, the attainment of a scholarship is attended with no other beneficial consequence than the receipt of a stated annual sum towards the education of the person who holds it†, with some privileges of no very material nature. In other colleges, however, a successful candidate is, on election, during the space of one, two, or three years (according to the rules of his house), considered in the light of a PROBATIONARY FELLOW, or, as he is generally termed, a SCHOLAR ; during which period, if any thing appears in his conduct or disposition that promises to render him an obnoxious member of his society, that society, or, in most cases, any part of it, is at liberty to refuse him actual admission to his fellowship, and to reject or expel him altogether.

EXHIBITIONERS are those who, without any claim whatever to a fellowship, receive from particular schools, from the bequests of private persons, or from the colleges themselves, a stipulated sum, which supports, or assists in supporting, them during the time of their education. These exhibitions are of various duration ; from three to seven and nine years, if not longer. The holders of them are generally bound to reside a certain number of terms every year, and to be subject to certain regulations. Many of the London Companies have exhibitions of this description in their gift, by whom certificates

* It will be remarked, that a STUDENT of Christ-Church answers to a FELLOW of any other college ; that a DEMY of Magdalen may be considered as a SCHOLAR, and a POST-MASTER of Merton as an EXHIBITIONER.

† In these cases, though the holders are termed SCHOLARS, the emolument and privilege seem to be little better than those of an EXHIBITIONER.

from the Fellows, testifying the moral conduct, proper attention to their studies, and statutable residence of those by whom they are held, are required, previous to payment.

A BIBLE-CLERK, we believe, performs a different duty in various colleges, and his stipend, as well as the fund from which it arises, differ in like manner. In most societies they are required to attend the service of the chapel constantly, to keep a regular account of the Under-Graduates who are present, and to deliver in a list of those who absent themselves, to the officer who is appointed to enforce the discipline of the college*.

Under the head of DEPENDENT MEMBERS are to be included all COLLEGE OFFICERS, as these are uniformly chosen from the FELLOWS.

Of these, the VICE-PRESIDENT, SUB-WARDEN, &c. &c. during the absence of the Head, superintend the management of the college; and, when he is present, assist him in the discharge of the arduous duties attached to his office. In the absence of both, an occurrence that rarely takes place, the SENIOR FELLOW acts as PRO-VICE, and exercises a similar authority.

The TUTORs undertake the classical, mathematical, and other studies of the junior members; they prepare them for the public examinations, and furnish them, in other respects, with advice and assistance†.

The office of DEAN‡ consists in the due preservation of the college discipline, in the revisal of certain literary compositions, and to his vigilance is entrusted (in most cases) the regular attendance of the students at the service of the chapel. The Dean also presents the candidates for degrees in the House of Convocation.

The BURSAR receives the rents from the estates and other property belonging to

* A BIBLE-CLERK wears a Scholar's gown.—Perhaps we might here introduce the SERVITOR. This situation is generally given to young men of abilities who are unable to bear the expenditure necessary for their education as Commoners. They live comparatively at a very small expence; and, as a proof that the institution has proved beneficial, even in a public view, it may be added, that many of those persons who have risen to, and still fill, some of the highest situations in the church and state, are indebted to their education as Servitors, in the first instance, for their subsequent exaltation.

† Independent of the COLLEGE TUTORs, who are selected from the Fellows, many students have private ones, who are not confined to any class. Several of these are *independent* Bachelors or Masters, who continue to reside in the University for the purpose of receiving pupils.

‡ It must be remarked, that the office of CENSOR at Christ-Church corresponds with that of DEAN at other colleges.

the college, he disburses all sums necessary for the expences of the society, as well as pays the stipends appropriated to the fellowships and scholarships. He is generally assisted by another officer (or, in some colleges, by more than one), under the title of JUNIOR BURSAR*.

It will be remembered, that the offices of Sub-Warden, &c. Dean, and Bursar, are, in most societies, annual.

Besides the Dependent Members just enumerated, who are on all occasions selected from amongst the Fellows, we must reckon the ORGANIST, and, in some colleges, the SINGING CLERKS and CHORISTERS. These have all a right to *battel*†, as have also the SWORN SERVANTS, including the BARBER or TONSOR of the college, who was formerly a person of considerable consequence; so much so, that to this day the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors entertain the *fraternity* with an annual supper at their apartments.

INDEPENDENT MEMBERS are,

1. NOBLEMEN.
2. GENTLEMEN COMMONERS.
3. COMMONERS.
4. FELLOW-COMMONERS.

The NOBLEMEN consist of peers, sons of peers, and indeed noblemen of every description. We are not aware, that they are *statutably* entitled to any greater privileges than those allowed to Gentlemen Commoners; and it is clear, that if they are desirous to proceed *regularly* in their degrees, they submit to the same forms, and undergo the same examinations, as every other member of the University. It is true, that they are permitted to be candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at three years standing; but this is a privilege which they enjoy only in common with the eldest sons of baronets and knights.

GENTLEMEN COMMONERS (*superioris ordinis convictores*) are supposed to consist of young men of family and fortune. At most colleges they have a separate table allotted to

* All colleges have a Steward, who is generally a professional man; although, in some societies, we understand, it is given to a Fellow, or to one who has been a Fellow.

† That is, their names being on the Buttery-Book of the college, they are entitled to necessaries from the kitchen and cellar.

their use, and at some few they are considered as *Honorary Members* of the High or Senior Fellows' table, and are admitted to the common-room. The fees of a Gentleman Commoner, his caution money and salary to the Tutors, are also higher in proportion than those of a Commoner.

A COMMONER signifies nothing more than a young man who resides in the University at his own expence, and who, having taken his degrees, is at liberty to remove his name from the books of the college, or by keeping it still inserted, and paying some small fees to the University and his own society, becomes entitled to a vote for all University offices. The same rule also applies to a Nobleman or Gentleman Commoner, provided he has regularly taken the degree of Master of Arts.

The FELLOW COMMONER, although frequently confounded with the Gentleman Commoner, is a completely different title, *so far as regards the University of Oxford*. A Fellow Commoner is a person who, *having been once a Fellow*, has left his college, or retired on preferment. But, by retaining his name on the books, he is allowed to *battel* by his society, and entitled to his vote in the University. He is termed a Fellow Commoner from having been a dependent member of his house, though his emolument and authority as such ceased when he resigned his fellowship.

In this brief sketch it will be understood, that it has been impracticable, even if it had been of consequence, to state every variation of form and discipline as practised at different colleges. It is well known, that each society has its own peculiar rules, and that scarcely two houses throughout the whole body coincide in every particular. If, therefore, such a view has been given of the various members of the University, as may afford information to the stranger and the general reader, all has been done that was intended, and, it is presumed, as accurately as possible.

OF THE OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE CHANCELLOR.

THE office of CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD is one of the most exalted situations that can be bestowed on an individual by any learned body in Great Britain. They were formerly termed RECTORS AND MASTERS OF THE SCHOOLS, and held the office for one, two, or three years, being then commonly chosen from among the Heads of colleges, halls, or hostles, who were resident in the University.

In the year 1484, JOHN RUSSELL, Bishop of Lincoln, was first elected for life, since which period the office has continued under the same regulation. Till 1552 the Chancellors were always selected from the ecclesiastical body, but in that year Sir John Mason, Knight, was appointed; and, excepting in the instances of Cardinal Pole, and Archbishops Bancroft, Laud, and Sheldon, the chancellorship has since, invariably, been given to laymen.

The Chancellor is now elected by the votes of all members of convocation, that is, by Doctors of Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and by all Regent Masters of Arts, whether *dependent* or *independent* members of their respective societies.

The Chancellor, except on peculiar occasions, such as a royal visit, &c. does not attend the meetings of the University; but he is consulted on all public affairs relating to its welfare or ceremonies, and his *Installation* is generally a festival attended with extraordinary magnificence.

CHANCELLORS OF THE UNIVERSITY,

From the year 1461.

1461. George Nevyl, Bishop of Exeter, Lord High Chancellor of England, afterwards Archbishop of York.

1472. Dr. Thomas Chaundler, Warden of New College, and Chaplain to King Edward IV.

1479. Lionell Wydevill, Archdeacon of Oxford, and brother to Elizabeth, wife of King Edward IV. afterwards Bishop of Salisbury.

1483. William Dudley, Bishop of Durham.

1484. John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln.

1494. John Moreton, Cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord High Chancellor of England.

1500. William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln.

1502. Richard Fitz-James, Bishop of Rochester*.

1502. Richard Mayhew, President of Magdalen College.

1506. William Washam, Archbishop of Canterbury.

1532. John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln.

* Elected on the resignation of Bishop Smith.

1547. Richard Cox, Dean of Christ-Church.
1552. Sir John Mason, Knight.
1556. Reginald Pole, Cardinal, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.
1558. Henry Fitz-Allen, Earl of Arundel.
1560. Sir John Mason, Knight*.
1564. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.
1588. Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord High Chancellor of England.
1591. Sir Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst.
1608. Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury.
1610. Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere.
1616. William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
1630. William Laud, Bishop of London, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.
1641. Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
1643. William Seymour, Marquis of Hertford†.
1648. Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke‡.
1650. Oliver Cromwell.
1658. Richard Cromwell.
1660. William Seymour, Marquis of Hertford§; afterwards Duke of Somerset.
1660. Sir Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England.
1667. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury.
1669. James Butler, Duke of Ormond.
1688. James Butler, Duke of Ormond||.
1715. Charles Butler, Earl of Arran.
1759. John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland.
1762. George Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield.
1772. Frederick North, Lord North; afterwards Earl of Guildford.
1792. William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland.
1809. William Wyndham Grenville, Lord Grenville.

* Re-elected on the resignation of the Earl of Arundel.

† Elected on the expulsion of the Earl of Pembroke, who sided with the Parliament.

‡ Restored by order of the Parliament.

§ Restored by the House of Lords, May 26, 1660, on the resignation of Richard Cromwell. His grace died October 24, in the same year.

|| Grandson of the late Chancellor.

THE HIGH STEWARD.

The HIGH STEWARD is nominated by the Chancellor, the nomination being subject to the approval of convocation. The office is held during life, and the duties are—To assist the Chancellor and other University officers in the execution of their respective trusts:—to defend the rights and liberties of the University:—to hear and determine, according to the laws of the land, all capital causes, when a Scholar, or privileged, that is a *matriculated*, person, be the party; always, however, abiding by the established privileges of the University. And he is also to hold the court-leet of the University, either personally, or by deputy, at the appointment of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

HIGH STEWARDS, *from the Restoration.*

- 1660. George Digby, Earl of Bristol.
- 1663. John Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater.
- 1686. Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.
- 1709. Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
- 1711. Henry Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
- 1728. Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester.
- 1754. John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland.
- 1760. George Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield.
- 1762. Hamilton Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery.
- 1767. Edward Leigh, Lord Leigh.
- 1786. William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth.
- 1801. John Scott, Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR was anciently known by the name *Vice-Gerent*, and afterwards by that of *Commissary*. He is appointed by the Chancellor from the Heads of Houses, subject to the approval of convocation. The Vice-Chancellor presides at University ceremonies, confers degrees, and transacts all business relating to the University. On holy-days he is preceded by the *Virger*, the *Marshal*, and *Bedels* in their gowns and staves of office; nor does he ever appear, during Term, in public, without one of the *Yeomen Bedels* as an attendant, who bears a mace before him. The office was originally annual, but is now held for the term of four years, subject to a fresh nomination and approval every year.

VICE-CHANCELLORS, *from the Restoration.*

- 1660. Paul Hood, Rector of Lincoln College.
- 1661. Richard Baylie, President of St. John's.
- 1662. Walter Blandford, Warden of Wadham.
- 1664. Robert Say, Provost of Oriel.
- 1666. John Fell, Dean of Christ-Church.
- 1669. Peter Mews, President of St. John's.
- 1673. Ralph Bathurst, President of Trinity.
- 1676. Henry Clerk, President of Magdalen.
- 1677. John Nicholas, Warden of New.
- 1679. Timothy Halton, Provost of Queen's.
- 1682. John Lloyd, Principal of Jesus.
- 1685. Timothy Halton, Provost of Queen's.
- 1686. John Venn, Master of Balliol.
- 1687. Gilbert Ironside, Warden of Wadham.
- 1689. Jonathan Edwards, Principal of Jesus.
- 1692. Henry Aldrich, Dean of Christ-Church.
- 1695. Fitzherbert Adams, Rector of Lincoln.
- 1697. John Meare, Principal of Brazen-Nose.
- 1698. William Paynter, Rector of Exeter.
- 1700. Roger Mander, Master of Balliol.
- 1702. William Delaune, President of St. John's.
- 1706. William Lancaster, Provost of Queen's.
- 1710. Thomas Braithwaite, Warden of New.
- 1711. Bernard Gardiner, Warden of All Souls.
- 1715. John Baron, Master of Balliol.
- 1718. Robert Shippen, Principal of Brozen-Nose.
- 1723. John Mather, President of Corpus.
- 1728. Edward Butler, President of Magdalen.
- 1732. William Holmes, President of St. John's.
- 1735. Stephen Niblet, Warden of All Souls.
- 1738. Theophilus Leigh, Master of Balliol.
- 1741. Walter Hodges, Provost of Oriel.

- 1744. Euseby Isham, Rector of Lincoln.
- 1747. John Purnell, Warden of New.
- 1750. John Browne, Master of University.
- 1753. George Huddesford, President of Trinity.
- 1756. Thomas Randolph, President of Corpus.
- 1759. Joseph Browne, Provost of Queen's.
- 1765. David Durell, Principal of Hertford.
- 1768. Nathan Wetherell, Master of University.
- 1772. Thomas Fothergill, Provost of Queen's.
- 1776. George Horne, President of Magdalen.
- 1780. Samuel Dennis, President of St. John's.
- 1784. Joseph Chapman, President of Trinity.
- 1788. John Cooke, President of Corpus.
- 1792. John Wills, Warden of Wadham.
- 1796. Scrope Berdmore, Warden of Merton.
- 1797. Edmund Isham, Warden of All Souls.
- 1798. Michael Marlow, President of St. John's.
- 1802. Whittington Landon, Provost of Worcester.
- 1806. Henry Richards, Rector of Exeter.
- 1807. John Parsons, Master of Balliol.
- 1810. John Cole, Rector of Exeter.
- 1814. Thomas Lee, President of Trinity.

THE PRO-VICE CHANCELLORS.

In case of the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, or, if he is prevented by illness from attending to the duties of his office, there are four Heads of Houses, nominated by himself, who, under the name of PRO-VICE-CHANCELLORS, are authorized to conduct the business of the University, and who are never all absent, at the same time, from Oxford. They consist generally of two persons who have served the vice-chancellorship, and of two who are about to undertake the execution of it at some future period. The Pro-Vice-Chancellors for the year 1814, &c. were—

1. The Right Rev. John Parsons, D. D. Bishop of Peterborough, and Master of Balliol College.

2. John Cole, D. D. Rector of Exeter.
3. Frodsham Hodson, D. D. Principal of Brazen-Nose.
4. James Griffith, D. D. Master of University.

THE PROCTORS.

The PROCTORS of the University are two Masters of Arts, who are, at least, of four years standing, but not more than ten, from the time of their regency. In all meetings of Heads of Houses, Delegacies, &c. they are considered as the *Representatives of the Masters of Arts*; and so great is their power and authority, that their *veto* is sufficient to overthrow any measure proposed at the meeting of Heads, previous to its being promulgated in convocation. This privilege is, however, very rarely exercised. The duty of the Proctors is not only to guard the rights of their *Fellow Masters*, but to preserve the discipline of the University; and, in order to enable them to do this with effect, their powers are very extensive; so much so, that, after a certain time at night, they are, by virtue of their office, enabled to exercise their authority over the inhabitants of the city, and, in case of resistance, to imprison offenders.

Formerly the Proctors were chosen, by annual election, from all Masters of Arts; but in the reign of King Charles I. a statute passed, which gave the office to the several colleges then existing, and they are now selected according to a cycle drawn up at that time.

PROCTORS, from the Year 1800.

1800.

John Tench, Brazen-Nose.

William Wood, Christ-Church.

1801.

George Frederick Nott, All Souls.

George Stanley Faber, Lincoln.

1802.

Edward Rodd, Exeter.

Henry Wetherell, University.

1803.

Brian Broughton, New.

Richard Mitchel, Wadham.

HISTORY OF THE

1804.

Edward Ellerton, Magdalen.

Frederick Barnes, Christ-Church.

1805.

Peter Vaughan, Merton.

Thomas George Clare, St. John's.

1806.

William Marshall, Balliol.

Richard Budd, Corpus.

1807.

John Dean, Brazen-Nose.

Edward Copleston, Oriel.

1808.

William Corne, Christ-Church.

John Goldsborough, Magdalen.

1809.

Francis Hugerford Brickenden, Worcester*.

William Everett, New.

1810.

Stephen Peter Rigaud, Exeter.

Joseph Prust Prust, Exeter†.

Henry Wheatley, Queen's.

1811.

James Ford, Trinity.

Robert Stephen Stevens, Wadham.

1812.

Charles Wightwick, Pembroke.

Thomas Davies, Jesus.

* WORCESTER, at the time the Caroline Cycle was drawn out, was not a *College*: it was then *Gloucester Hall*, and, of course, was not included in the list of those houses which named their Proctors. But in the year 1809, the turn came to *All Souls*, and as no Fellow of that college chose to be put in nomination, Mr. Brickenden, of Worcester, executed the office.

† On the resignation of Mr. Rigaud.

1813.

Hugh Pearson, St. John's.

Kenneth Mackenzie Ried Tarpley, Christ-Church.

1814.

William Aldrich, Magdalen.

Bulkeley Bandinel, New.

THE PRO-PROCTORS.

Each Proctor, on admission to his office, nominates two *Deputies*, who, in the absence of the Proctor, is vested with the like authority. These are termed the PRO-PROCTORS, and must be Masters of Arts. The Pro-Proctors for the year 1814, were—

The Rev. Thomas Rathbone, Magdalen.

The Rev. James John Hudson, Magdalen.

The Rev. John Nelson, Queen's.

The Rev. Henry Jenkins, Magdalen.

Under the head of University officers might be introduced a variety of other personages; but as these have not been particularly distinguished in the present work, and would extend it in a manner not desirable, it has been thought fit to omit them. As, however, the costume of the Esquire Bedels has been given, it may be right to register them.

The ESQUIRE BEDELS are three, each faculty having one. They must be members of the University, and Graduates; and their attendance is required in all public processions, at the granting of degrees, &c. The present Bedels are—

William Rhodes, M. A. Medicine and Arts.

Robert Hall, B. C. L. Divinity.

George Valentine Cox, M. A. Law.

DEGREES.

The first DEGREE taken in the University is that of BACHELOR of ARTS: for this a residence of *sixteen* terms is necessary, Michaelmas and Hilary term requiring six weeks', Easter and Trinity, three weeks' residence*. But as the term in which any one is matriculated, as well as that in which he takes his degree, is excepted, the residence may, in point of fact, be stated at *twelve* terms, for *two more* are dispensed with by congregation.

* This is the University regulation. The colleges vary as to the time they require their own members to reside, but, in no case, can it *fall short* of the period prescribed by the University.

The sons of English, Scotch, and Irish peers, and the eldest sons of baronets and knights, when matriculated as such, and not on the foundation of any college, are allowed to have their degrees after having completed three years.

Previous to admission, a candidate must be created a *General Sophist*, which is performed at two years' standing. He then undergoes two examinations: the first termed *RESPONSIONS*, the second *PUBLIC EXAMINATION*. *Responsions* must be performed between the sixth and ninth terms of a candidate's residence, unless in case of illness or other reasonable cause, when a dispensation may be granted by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors. The *Respondents* are examined, by the Masters of the schools, in the Classics, Logic, and the Elements of Euclid; and they are then, if approved of (after attending the *higher examination* on two separate days), authorized to be *publicly examined*, provided they have entered on their fourth year*. The *Public Examination* is conducted by four members of the University, nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and approved of by convocation. It consists of *The Rudiments of Religion*, including a knowledge of the Gospels in the original Greek, the Classics, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Latin Composition, and the Mathematics. If the candidates distinguish themselves, their names are classed, according to merit, in two classes, and published by the University. The list, which is alphabetical, points out whether the candidate excelled in the *Literæ Humaniores*, or in the *Disciplinæ Mathematicæ et Physicæ*; and it is by no means a rare case to find the same name entitled to a situation in both these honourable columns. If a candidate obtains his *testimonium*, or certificate, of having passed his examination, and does not obtain either of the above classes, his name is not published.

A BACHELOR is entitled to his degree of Master of Arts, without any further examination (on having *determined*†), twelve terms after he has taken his first degree: but as *nine* of these are dispensed with by congregation and the attainment of a Chancellor's letter, and the days of admission to the degree of B. A. and that of M. A. are computed as *two* more, in fact, *one* term of residence, comprising twenty-one days, is alone requisite.

* Of course, the sons of peers, &c. as stated above, are excepted from this regulation. They may be *examined* at the beginning of the third year, and may *respond* at the beginning of their fourth, and before the expiration of their seventh term.

† This exercise consists in reading two dissertations in Latin prose, or one in prose and a copy of Latin verses, in the Lent following the Bachelor's degree.

It is on these occasions, that the COLLECTOR (see plate) is employed, who are generally two BACHELORS OF ARTS (having just taken their degrees) of the same colleges as the Proctors who appoint to the office. They regulate the days on which the dissertations are read, and prepare the lists of *Determiners*, &c.



DOCTOR IN DIVINITY.

London, Pub^d Oct^r 1813, at 101 Strand, for Rackemann's History of Oxford.

J. Agar sculp^t

J. Uwins del^t



DOCTOR IN DIVINITY.
IN CONVOCATION.

T. Uwins del.

London. Pub^d June 2-1814. at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of

J. Agar sculp.



T. Uwins del.

DOCTOR IN PHYSIC.
FULL DRESS.

J. Agar sculp.

London Pub.^d Dec^r 1. 1813, at 101 Strand, for Rackermann's History of Oxford.



T. Uwins del.

J. Agar sculp.

DOCTOR IN PHYSIC.

London, Pub. June 1st 1813, at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.



T. Uwins del.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

J. Agar sculp.

London, Pub^d Sept^r 1. 1813, at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.



MASTER OF ARTS.

T. Uwins del.

London, Pub. April 1-1814 at 101 Strand for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

J. Agar sculp.



T. Uwins del.

DOCTOR IN MUSIC.

J. Agar sculp.

London. Pub^d Aug^r 11 1813, at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.



T. Uwins del.

NOBLEMAN.

J. Agar sculp.

London. Pub^d Nov^r 1. 1813. at the Strand. for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.



I. Uwins del.

J. Agar sculp.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

London. Pub. May 1st 1783. at the Strand for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.



GENTLEMAN COMMONER.

J. Uwins del.

London Pub.^d March 13th 1784 at 121 Strand, for R. Lichermann's History of Oxford.

J. Agar sculp.



T. Uwins del.

STUDENT IN CIVIL LAW.

London. Pub^d Jan^y 11 1824. at 101. Strand. for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

J. Agar sculp.



J. Uwins del.

COMMONER.

J. Agar sculp.

London. Pub^d July 1813, at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.



SCHOLAR.

T. Uwins del.

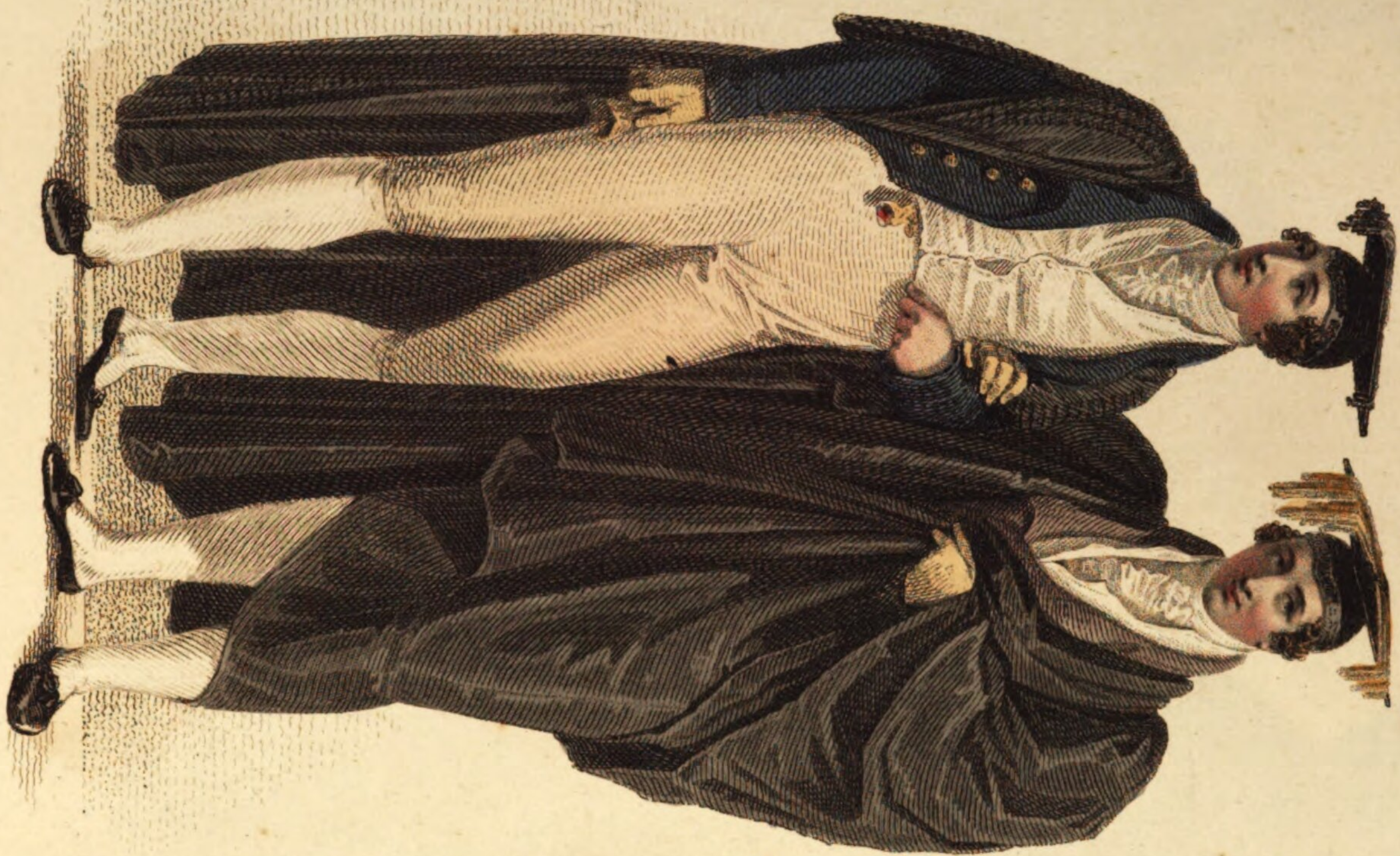
London Pub. May 1841 at 101 Strand for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

J. Agar sculp.



PROCTOR.

London Pub.^d Feb^y 11 1814 at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.



GENTLEMAN COMMONER & NOBLEMAN.
DRESS GOWNS.



PRO PROCTOR.

Linnaeus del.

London, Pub'd July 1784, at the Strand, for R. Akermann's History of Oxford.

W. Agar sculp.



SERVITOR.

Thouss del.



BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.

London: Pub'd Aug 1, 1844 at 15 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.



COLLECTOR.

W. J. G. del.



VICE CHANCELLOR.

ESQUIRE BEADLE. YEOMAN BEADLE.

VERGER.

The Dean del.

London, Pub'd Oct 1784, at the Strand, by R. Isenmann's History of the City.

Large stamp.

A STUDENT IN CIVIL LAW undergoes the same examination as that for a Bachelor of Arts, previous to his being admitted as a Bachelor in Law, which degree is granted without any intermediate step; although it is by no means uncommon to *proceed through arts*, that is, to take the degrees in arts, previous to entering on the law line. The number of terms to be kept for this degree are twenty-eight, but by dispensation, as before stated, they are reduced to seventeen, and certain colleges permit their *own law Fellows* to take it still earlier.

A BACHELOR IN DIVINITY receives his degree seven years from the time of his regency*:

A DOCTOR OF DIVINITY at eleven years:

A DOCTOR IN CIVIL LAW at five years from the day on which his degree of Bachelor was conferred; unless he intends to practise in Doctors' Commons, in which case, upon making oath of such intention, he is entitled to it at four years.

A BACHELOR IN MEDICINE receives his degree one year from the time of his regency as Master of Arts, through which faculty he proceeds to that of Medicine.

A DOCTOR IN MEDICINE at three years from the time of his degree of B. M.

For the degree of BACHELOR and DOCTOR OF MUSIC no examination in the schools is necessary, as for the degrees in other faculties; but the candidate prepares a composition, which is publicly performed in the Music-School before the Vice-Chancellor and officers of the University, attended by such of the members as think proper to attend.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRESSES.

GRADUATES.

DIVINITY.

THE Doctor in Divinity has three dresses: the first (see Plate I.) consists of a gown of scarlet cloth, with black velvet sleeves and facings, a cassock, sash, and scarf. This dress is worn on all occasions of state, in the theatre, in public processions, and in St. Mary's, the University church, on those days which are marked with stars in the *Oxford Almanac*.

The second (see Plate II.) is a habit of scarlet cloth, and a hood of the same colour lined with black: the Master of Arts' gown is worn under this dress, the sleeves appearing through the opening of the habit; the scarf is also worn. This is the dress of

* No person who has not taken out his *Regency* (that is, who has not passed an act since the time of his taking his Master's degree,) is entitled to a vote in the University. Nor is any graduate in law possessed of a vote till he become a Doctor of that faculty.

business; it is used in convocation, congregation, and in the morning at church, excepting on star days.

The third, which is the usual dress in which a Doctor in Divinity appears, will be found on Plate XVII.; it consists merely of a Master of Arts' gown, with cassock, sash, and scarf*.

The dress of a Bachelor in Divinity is a Master of Arts' gown, with a black silk hood.—(See Plate XVI.)

LAW AND PHYSIC.

The dresses worn by Graduates in Law and Physic are the same†. The Doctor has three; the first (see Plate III.) is a gown of scarlet cloth, with sleeves and facings of pink silk, and a black velvet cap. This is the dress of state.

The second (see Plate IV.) consists of a habit and hood of scarlet cloth, the habit faced and the hood lined with pink silk; underneath is the common Doctor's gown of black silk, the sleeves of which appear through the opening of the habit. The square cap is considered most appropriate to this dress, though the velvet one, which appears in the print, is frequently worn with it.

This habit, which is perfectly analagous to the second dress of the Doctor in Divinity, ought, like that, to be worn in convocation, church, &c. but it has latterly grown into disuse; most of the resident Doctors, both in Law and Physic, appearing only in the scarlet gown: it is, however, retained by the Professors, and is always used in presenting to degrees.

The third or common dress of a Doctor so nearly resembles that of the Bachelor of Laws, that it has not been thought necessary to repeat it.

The Bachelor of Laws wears a black silk gown richly ornamented; the hood is of lilac silk, lined with fur.—(See Plate V.)

MUSIC.

The dress worn by the Doctor in Music on public occasions, is a rich white damask silk gown, with sleeves and facings of crimson satin, a hood of the same materials, and a black velvet cap, like that of the Doctor in Law.—(See Plate VI.)

* Although the figure in Plate II. is represented sitting in the chair in convocation, and that on Plate XVII. has been called, from the circumstance of being attended by Bedels, "Vice-Chancellor," it must be observed, that there is no distinction of dress peculiar to this office; the Vice-Chancellor appearing, on all occasions, merely as a Doctor in the faculty to which he belongs.

† There is, we believe, a trifling variation in the silk gowns of these faculties. The physic gown has a slit behind, which is wanting in that of law; and some will have, that the silk facings and sleeves of the dress gowns should be a darker colour in the one than in the other: but these differences, if they exist at all, are too trifling to be noticed in this work.

The dress of the Bachelor in Music is nearly the same as the Bachelor of Laws.

ARTS.

The Master of Arts wears a gown of prince's stuff, and a hood of black silk lined with crimson; the gown is remarkable for the semicircular cut at the bottom of the sleeve.—(See Plate VII.)*

The gown of Bachelor of Arts is made of prince's stuff, with a full sleeve, looped up at the elbow, and terminating in a point; black hood lined with fur.—(See Plate VIII.)

In Lent, at the time of determining in the schools, Bachelors wear a strip of lamb's wool in addition to the hood.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

The Nobleman has two dresses: the first, which will be found on Plate IX. is a gown of purple damask silk, richly ornamented with gold lace. This dress is worn at St. Mary's on star days, at dinners on gawdy days, in the theatre, in processions, and on other public occasions.

The second (represented on Plate XV.) is a Scholar's gown, made of silk; it has a tippet attached to the shoulders, like that of the Proctor, Pro-Proctor, and Collector. With both these dresses is worn a square cap of black velvet, with a gold tassel.

The Gentleman Commoner has two gowns, both of black silk: the first, which is considered the dress gown, is richly ornamented with silk trimming. It is shewn on Plate X.

The second is merely plaited at the sleeves: it will be found on Plate XV. A square cap of black velvet is worn with both.

The dress of Commoners (see Plate XI.) is a gown of prince's stuff, without sleeves; from each shoulder is appended a broad strip, which reaches to the bottom of the dress, and towards the top it is gathered into plaits.

The Student in Civil Law wears a plain silk gown, with a lilac hood.—(See Plate XII.)

The Scholar wears a plain stuff gown, with full sleeves.—(See Plate XIII.)

The dress of the Servitor is the same shape as that of the Commoner, but it has no plaits at the shoulder, and the cap is without a tassel. It will be found on Plate XVI.

OFFICERS.

The dress of the Chancellor is of black damask silk, richly ornamented with gold

* The Master of Arts' dress gown is that worn by the Proctor, excepting the ermined hood, which is the peculiar badge of the Proctor's office. This gown has, however, grown into such total disuse, as scarcely to be known in the University. It may be seen attached to the Master of Arts in Loggan's Prints.

lace, lace bands, a wig like that worn by the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker in the House of Commons, &c. and a round velvet Doctor of Laws' cap.—See the Frontispiece*.

The Proctor is represented on Plate XIV. sitting in his official chair in congregation: he wears a gown of prince's stuff, with sleeves and facings of black velvet, and a large ermine hood; to the left shoulder is affixed a small tippet, which is shewn in Plates XV. and XVI.

The Pro-Proctor is seen in Plate XV.: he wears a Master of Arts' gown, faced with velvet, with a tippet attached to the left shoulder.

The dress of the Collector (see Plate XVI.) is exactly the same as that of the Proctor, excepting the hood. It is repeated here merely to shew the tippet.

The Bedels are seen Plate XVII.: the Esquire Bedel, who bears the gold staff, wears a silk gown, like that of the Bachelor of Laws, and a velvet cap.

The Yeoman Bedel, bearing the silver staff, has a common stuff gown and a silk cap.

The dress of the Virger is nearly the same as that of the Yeoman Bedel.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Round velvet caps are only worn by the Chancellor, the Doctors of Law and Physic, the Doctors in Music, and the Esquire Bedel; square velvet caps only by the Nobleman and Gentleman Commoner: all other members of the University, whether graduates or not, wear the square cap made of cloth, with silk tassel, except the Servitor, whose cap has no tassel.

Silk gowns are only worn by Graduates in Law, Physic, and Music, Under-Graduates in Law and Physic, and by the Nobleman and Gentleman Commoner. When either of the last take a degree, the gown of Bachelor or Master is made in silk: but this is not the case with any other member of the University.

Bands at the neck are considered an indispensable appendage to the academic costume; they are, or *ought to be*, worn by every rank and degree, from the Chancellor to the lowest officer connected with the University.

* If the portrait at the head of the work should appear to contradict his description, it must be remembered, that the present Chancellor, on account of ill health, declined wearing the wig and cap, though they are still considered as part of the dress peculiar to this office.

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A History of the University of Oxford, its Colleges, Halls and public
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London (1814)

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